THE Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,455—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
7th Octr	ARABIA	8000	....	..
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	...	..
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000
4th Nov.	DELHI	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
18th "	MOREA	11000	....	..
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	....	..
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	...	..
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	12500	....	—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	...	..
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	....	..
2nd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	...	..
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	...	..
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	...	..
9th "	ARABIA	8000	...	..
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	...	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
30th "	MARMORA	10500	...	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	...	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	...	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORT SAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. **All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.**

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 435 or Rs. 591	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY & HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI
(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of Athens	5594	....	....	12 Oct.	...
City of York	7810	....	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	....	25 Oct.	17 Nov.	...
City of London	8000	11 Oct.	4 Nov.	21 Nov.	
				For Calcutta	
City of Benares	6973	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	22 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7000	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	1912 3 Jan.	1912 ...
City of Athens	5594	30 Nov.	23 Dec.	13 Jan.	16 Jan.
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	1912 8 Jan.	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	1912 4 Jan.	27 Jan.	...	18 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	6 Apr.	...
City of Vienna	4672	...	...	...	13 Apl.
City of Athens	5594	2 Mar.	24 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7800	12 Mar.	3 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,011	480	810
" Liverpool.	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares as I recited Include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes. Campbell & Co., Ld.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail on or about
a Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	18th October,

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents,

84 Medow Street, Bombay 28th August, 1911.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock,

Steamer,	Tons,	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	5th Oct.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Dwarka	1695	Fri.	6th Oct.	6 a.m.†	direct
Lhasa	2134	Mon.	9th Oct.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer,
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 5th Oct. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana," 2998 tons, on Wednesday 4th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Basreh,

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on or about 5th October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban,

FOR COAST PORTS COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "Itaura" 5197 tons on or about 4th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Aracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

3rd October, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection,
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th Oct. 1911
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Nov. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec. "
Habsburg	3979	...	16th Dec. "
Koerber	5123	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1912
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st Feb. "
Habsburg	3979	...	16th Feb. "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	...	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039		1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavissich	27th Dec. 1911
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	28th Jan 1912
Persia	5895	S. Cliunak	26th Feb. "
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April "
a Austria	7588	G. Raicich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavissich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B Cobol	27th June "

a Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class to Trieste or Venice .... Rs. 500
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back " 750
" Class to London via Trieste ... ... " 79 to 644
" Class to London via Trieste and back, 90 to 1038*
Second Class to Trieste or Venice...... " 350
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back " 525
" Class to London via Trieste........... " 429 to 419*
" Class to London via Trieste and back " 683 to 723**
*Fares according to class of railway.
** Fares according to Route on Railway,

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ...... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ... " 675
Saloon Class to London via Trieste ... " 529 to 591*
" Class to London via Trieste and back... " 833 to 963*
*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS **ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS** are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	25th Oct. 1911.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co,

62, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 8 Green Street, Fort.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND...........	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newara-Eliya.
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities,

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

W. J. K. HEGARTY
Acting Manager,

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... " 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. O. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
83, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Puket
Taiping (Perak F. M. S.)
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States)
Seremban (F. M. States)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Canton.
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application,

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 31.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—by Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JEWELRY

APART from the unwavering and solid demand there is for brooches and bracelets ornaments which cannot be disregarded with any toilet and the wide range in hair ornaments from combs and barrettes to fillets and bandeaux, permitted by the present varying style of coiffure, we are inclined to give neckwear the first place as receiving the most prominent fashionable attention, Ear ornaments follow next with hair ornaments a close third.

NECKWEAR

Medallions or Plaques continue to grow wonderfully in popular fancy, possibly because the present fancies are even more dainty and delicate than ever. We have a collection of these ornaments which are unparallelled for absolute exclusiveness and distinctiveness in idea and designs indicating Art in its truest interpretation. Festoon necklaces and necklaces with pearshaped drops in fancy stones or stole effects in braided beads and bands also continue to command admiration while the neckchain and guard attached to a locket indispensable ornaments for afternoon or day-wear.

EAR ORNAMENTS

The pendulum of fashion continues to support and patronise lavishly ear wear in even a more determined manner than ever. The only discouragement hitherto offered to a more universal use has been overcome and it is now no longer necessary to have the ears pierced in order to wear them; as the ear ornaments may now be attached to the ear to be by an invisible arrangement. We have a choice collection in earwear which will be found suitable for evening wear, or with very elaborate indoor costumes and also smaller designs for wear during the day or for out-of-door use. Our stock comprises a variety in style from the dainty diamond or pearl bouton close up to the ear to the hanging pendants and hoops, in plain gold or beautifully jewelled.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

BANKS.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	"	3,500,000 = say £455,000
Reserve Fund	"	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—41, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad
Bakou
Batoum
Bokhara
Bombay
Calcutta
Chefoo
Colombo
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Karachi
London
Moscow
Newchwang
Odessa
Paris
Peking
Samarkand
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.........................	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund...........................	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
ILOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent,

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY. RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Bankshall Street.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16 CHARING CROSS, LONDON S. W

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital...............	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 5,75,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LD.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

Telephone No. 1718.

Telegraphic Add: TEXACOIL, BOMBAY.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS

OF

HIGH GRADE KEROSENE & LUBRICATING OIL.

KEROSENE OIL BRANDS.

Southern Star	150°	Fire Test,
Unicorn	125°	" "
Vishnu	125°	" "

ALL THE ABOVE BRANDS ARE IMPORTED IN CASES.

GRESHAM BUILDING, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200** or **Rs. 1,250** may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the public that when buying OLIVE OIL they should see that the same is the real produce of the OL[illegible] as there are several kinds of so-called Olive oils which are only Cotton [illegible]

We as Agents fo[illegible] world renowned FIRM of FERDINA[illegible] of PISA (ITALY) who ha[illegible] of GOLD [illegible] produce at the Principal Exhibit[illegible] OLIVE OIL, to be what it is actually [illegible]

AVOID therefore the poisonous stu[illegible] from the OLIVE TREE, obtainable only.

FROM

C. COLONNELLO SON & [illegible]

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBA[illegible]

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicine bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 64 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "CEYLON," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. A Shed, Prince's Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

MR. H. E. HYDE (late of Wm. HUTCHINSON & Co.), representing Messrs. BRANGWIN, CLARK, WISE & Co., East India and Colonial Merchants and Agents, 8, Chiswell Street, London, will be in Bombay from the 5th to 27th October, and will be pleased TO MEET Agents and Dealers by appointment. Letters to H. E. HYDE, care of The "Bombay Gazette," 2, Green Street, Fort.

A CERTIFICATED MATERNITY NURSE, of the City of London Lying in Hospital, is open to immediate ENGAGEMENT, Address Mrs. W., care of Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Chemists and Druggists, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited not later than 10th October, 1911, from Graduates of the College for the appointment of Tutors in the Subjects noted in the margin which are likely to fall vacant from 1st November next.

BIOLOGY.
ANATOMY.
CHEMISTRY.
PATHOLOGY.

L. F. CHILDE, M.B., Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Ag. Principal, Grant Medical College.
Bombay, 30th September, 1911.

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING of the Trustees of the Port of Karachi, held on the 22nd September, 1911, the undermentioned DEBENTURES were drawn:—

No. 122 " 129 " 155 " 395	Secretary, Standard Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay.
" 446 " 455	Messrs. Edulji Dinshaw and others, Karachi.
" 485	Mr. Bulchand Dayaram, Hyderabad.
" 512 " 529	Mr. Ali Ahmed Hussenally.
" 556	The Punjab Banking Co.

It is hereby notified that the abovenamed holders of the said bonds will receive payment in full together with interest on or after the 1st October, 1911.

By Order,
RAYMOND W. COOPER,
Secretary,
Karachi, Port Trust.

Karachi Port Trust office,
27th September 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.
Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.

NORTH-WEST ROUTE.
Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba) D.	22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D.	21-30
Delhi .... A.	6-57	Delhi .... A.	8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi .... D.	22-45	Delhi .... D.	21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A.	7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A.	8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers for and from beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

[illegible] Express Goods Train is now run- [illegible] te for the conveyance [illegible] furniture, etc.

W. HANSON,
[illegible] eral Traffic Manager.

[illegible] rt and very strong.

[illegible] ly, inclusive of fitting :—

[illegible] kel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF

INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations. are added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.

For Readers— Interesting Throughout.

For Advertisers— Absolutely sure medium.

Free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.
Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. BALLIWALLA'S GRAND BENEFIT NIGHT.

In appreciation of the MASTERLY ACTING and high QUALITIES of ENTERTAINING the public a grand gathering is instituted by the Bombay Theatre-goers

on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5,
at 9-30 p.m. when

DELAIR DELSHER,

An Urdu adaptation of Robert Macaire, will be staged at the

GRAND THEATRE,
Falkland Road.

Under the distinguished patronage and immediate presence of Judges of the High Court, Military Officers and members of H. M.'s Services and the local gentry for the BENEFIT of

MR. K. M. BALLIWALLA,

the Director-Actor, Proprietor of Balliwalla's Company.

Gorgeous Scenery, Charming Indian Dances and Oriental Costumes of high order, specially prepared for the occasion, will be displayed.

Seats may be booked at the BALLIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Special sofa, Rs. 20 each; Front Seats, Rs. 5 each, Orchestra Rs. 4 and Rs. 3; other seats Rs. 2, Re. 1 and 8 Annas.

Mr. Balliwalla's photograph taken by Messrs. Gomes and Lawrie will be given as a souvenir of the occasion to the occupiers in the first two classes.

A picture of the "HOUSE" will be taken by flashlight by Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD.

IN AID OF THE "GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY."

A BAZAAR
will be held in the
TOWN HALL.
ON SATURDAY OCTOBER, 7TH.

FANCY WORK CHILDREN'S CLOTHES, etc.
BRAN PIE, XMAS TREE,
TEA AND REFRESHMENTS.
SPANISH DANCES, at 5 and 6 o'clock.

To conclude with a Farce entitled
"THIRTEEN" at 7-15 P.M.

ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.
THE VICTORIA BAND will be in attendance.
Open from 4-30 to 7-30 P.M.
Entrance As. 4.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.
PICTURES OF PERFECTION.
THE CHIEF'S TALISMAN.
SAVED FROM CRIME.
FOOLSHEAD CHAUFFEUR,
MUSCLE DEVELOPMENT,
&c., &c., &c.

SATURDAY NEXT.
TWO GREAT PICTURES.
A DROP OF WATER.
IN THE GRIP OF A[illegible]COHOL.
[illegible] SE TWO PICTURES.

[illegible] NTH EXTRA MEETING.
[illegible] RDAY, 7TH OCTOBER, 1911.

POONA TENTH EXTRA MEETING.
WEDNESDAY, 11TH OCTOBER, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRIES CLOSE, at 6 P.M., on TUESDAY, 3rd October, 1911.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 28th Sept., 1911.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.........	" 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

OFFICES TO LET, above Thacker and Co., Ltd. Electric Lights and Fans. Rent from Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply THACKER and Co. Ltd., 27, Esplanade Road.

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

WANTED.—Smart News COMPOSITORS. Apply GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '83 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelope "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. S. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—L. B. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort. behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1374.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID..................	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.........	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd October, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, single and double almyrahs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, cupboards, photographs, double door Austrian safe chubb, inner and out-door safe 30 by 22 by 22 inches.

By order of the pledgee and on account and at the risk of Mrs. Francis Howell:—Gold bracelets, earrings, watch box, locket set with ruby, brooches set with pearls, silver tray, mirror brush, card case, etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of, the estate of Casum Nanji Mianie insolvent, 14 bundles of fish fins.

At 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber tyred light victoria.
1 rubber tyred office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.

IMPORTANT TO QUARRY CONTRACTORS AND MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Quarry Machinery of the Hyderabad Granite Co., at Lingampali, 2nd Station from Hyderabad, Deccan.

Under instructions, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October 1911 and the following day (sale commencing at 11 a.m. each day), at the above address, the property of the Hyderabad Granite Co., sold upon the completion of the contract for which the above Company was formed between Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves and Nawab Kamal Yar Jung, for the purpose of carrying out certain contracts for the supply of Granite for the New Dock Works, at Bombay.

Valuable English plant specially imported since 1907. The machinery to be sold includes steam cranes, a multitubularboiler (Gwynne & Co., London,) air compressing plant (Richard Schram & Co., London,) a screw cutting and surfacing lathe, compressed air driven stone dressing plant hand cranes, anvils, trucks, rails and all other plants, and tools, in use at a quarry in full working order, and including a large quantity of corrugated iron sheets, some bullocks and carts and office and bungalow furniture.

Catalogues giving full details will be supplied on application to Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, 16 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Chikalwadi, opposite Flour Mill, on the west side of Grant Road Station, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Davidar, Solicitors, for the vendor, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will on SATURDAY, the 14th day of October, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Forss land or ground, containing by admeasurement 597 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement, or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Chikalwadi Road, at Tardeo, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 23 and 24, and New No. $\frac{2\text{ E}}{13547}$ and New Survey No. $\frac{1\text{ A A}}{7045}$ and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 3698 (7 A) and 3698 (7 B), and Street Nos. 1 F A and 7 H B, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the property, formerly of Wasudeo Krishnarao but now of Beheram Merwan Behermen, on or towards the west by the property formerly of Ciriaco Caitano but now of Luis Caitan Perreira, on or towards the north by the Chikalwadi Road and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Dossibai Cowasji Jehangir Jassawalla but now of Zoroastrian Buildings Society.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Davidar, solicitors for the vendor, at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Clare Road, Byculla.

Under instructions from Messrs. Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Abdul Kadar Haji Esmail, the mortgagees, under an in[illegible]denture of mortgage dated [illegible] between the 26th day of January, 1911, and m[illegible] Sidick Haji Hoosein of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the said Sidick Haji Hoosein who is now an adjudged insolvent, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will pursuant to the power vested in the mortgagees by virtue of the said indenture of mortgage, put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises, the immoveable properties hereunder described, on the dates hereunder mentioned.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 3rd day of October, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Clare Road, Byculla, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of a larger piece of land Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 124, 273, 274, 278, New Nos. 1 A/13627, 1/13800, Old Survey Nos. 302, 313, 314, New Survey No 1 A/3584, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal assessment under E. Ward No. 3765 (3), and Street No. 20 (B), and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the Clare Road aforesaid, on or towards the west by vacant land belonging to Ardeshir Cursetji Powwalla, and on or towards the north by the Adelphi Hotel property, and on or towards the south by vacant land belonging to Ardeshir Cursetji Powwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Payne & Co., the Vendors, Attorneys, at 18, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1911.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT BOMBAY

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Num' er Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S.
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it." Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS
RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited: &c.,

B. O. C. KEROSINES	WATERLILY	150° F.
	CHUKKER	125° F.
	VICTORIA	125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for
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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, October 2.

Market is closed to-day on account of Dussera Holiday.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th Sept. 1911, as compared, with the statement of 19th Sept. 1911:—

Liabilities.	Sept. 19. Rs.	a.	p.	Sept. 26. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,79,00,000	0		1,79,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	2,17,38,027	4		1,93,80,728	12	11
Other Deposits, &c	16,24,38,443	[illegible]	[illegible]	16,67,25,701	6	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,95,785	1	0	14,53,897	8	9
Sundries	12,51,119	15	3	12,72,548	9	4
	22,41,20,375	8	1	22,67,32,886	5	1
Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,35,46,785	0	0	2,43,25,050	0	0
other authorized Investments	84,43,034	0	0	84,75,814	8	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,68,49,457	3	8	3,73,57,321	9	9
Accounts of Credit on do	4,23,29,664	5	11	4,61,74,899	3	7
Bills discounted, &c	3,59,92,346	1	1	3,76,67,536	12	7
Balances with other Banks	39,52,027	6	2	25,83,832	4	8
Bullion	......			......		
Dead Stock	21,99,867	0	6	22,00,109	2	3
Stamps	13,786	3	[illegible]	13,071	10	3
Sundries	2,34,032	2	10	2,46,792	0	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	15,35,61,023	7	3	15,90,54,427	4	0
Cash, &c., at Branches	7,05,59,316	0	10	6,76,78,459	1	1
	22,41,20,375	8	1	22,67,32,886	5	1

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	22,59,532	Decrease.
Government at Branches	94,757	Do.
Other Deposits	42,87,258	Increase.
Post Bills	6,58,112	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	8,21,075	Increase.
Loans	5,07,864	Do.
Accounts of Credit	38,45,235	Do.
Mercantile Bills	16,75,193	Do.
Cash at Head Office	33,00,844	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	4,19,957	Increase.

Percentage 35·84.

INDIAN YARNS IN CHINA.

Messrs Polishwalla and Kotwall cotton and yarn brokers of Hongkong report as follows under date Sept. 16th:

Since our last report on the 1st inst. by s. s. "Arcadia" demand, in our yarn market, had continued during the very commencement of the inter- resulting in the sales of about 3,000 bales at ent rates, while almost the whole of this fort- t had passed without any inquiry. Holders are remaining firm, owing to advices of higher rates in Bombay, as well as of a firmer tone in Shanghai hence the market, though quiet, is kept up very steady. Total sales 3,000 bales, unsold stocks 23,000 bales. Sold but un-delivered in the godown and to arrive 19,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The mail steamer "Assaye" and extra steamers "Bombay Maru," "Capri" and "Bingo Maru" from Bombay and steamer "A. Apcar" from Calcutta have brought in 7,108 bales for Hongkong, and 5,865 bales for Shanghai, shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai, and coast ports &c. amount to about 1,000 bales.

Local Mill.—Have sold 150 bales 10s at 134dls.

Shanghai.—Reports from Shanghai show an advance of Tls. 1 to 2 with good inquiry.

Japanese Yarn.—Business has been done in 50 bales 16 at 170dls. and 270 bales 20s at 170dls.

Raw cotton.—There is nothing in stock and quotations are nominal; Bengal 35dls to 38, Chinese 37dls. to 41.

THE QUINSAN DISTURBANCES.

From telegraphic reports, disturbances are said to have occurred in the village of Tangshi under the jurisdiction of Quinsan, culminating in the destruction of two school buildings, the Bureau of Self-Government, and the church. It is said that thousands of countrymen took part in the riot, and many private houses of the gentry and the merchant were pillaged, and not a few even demolished. Some people are said to have been injured, but details have not yet been ascertained.

As early as on August 29, 30, and 31, the local community had successively petitioned the Quinsan magistrate for succour, and violence was openly threatened. But the official, a Mr. Fang, treated these petitions lightly, and took no actual steps towards securing public order. Appeals for succour have since been dispatched by the community direct to the High Provincial Authorities. The riots were, of course, caused by the high price of rice.

THE ACTIVITY OF THE YUCH'UANPU.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has long contemplated scheme for extending the shiping trade of China, as frequently reported in our columns. Having regard to the fact that the shipping interest in the Yangtze and along the coast-lines of this vastEmpire has been hitherto mainly in the hands of foreign firms, of which the British possess about forty per cent. of the total amount, and that the China Merchants' Steam Naviagation Co. owns only some two score of ship worthy of mention, the Ministry has come to the conclusion that, unless the Ministry inaugurates some plan for encouraging the shipping enterprise of the natives, the profits and benefits derivable from navigation will continue flow into foreign pockets, to an indefinite period. The Ministry has decided to open up navigable waterways where practicable. By way of initiative, it will order the construction of eight river eraft four of larger and four of smaller dimensions, the former class being intended for trading between ports on the lower reaches of the Changkiang, and the latter on the upper reaches of the same river. Tenders will be invited, and the cheapest terms computible with good workmanship will be accepted. It has not yet been decided whether funds shall be raised by a new loan or by makinga call upon the shareholders of the China Merchants' S. N. Co. If the latter alternative is adopted, the residue of unapplied shares will probably be offered to the public for subscription.

A LOCAL RIOT AVERTED.

On the afternoon of September 4, several women went to the Jentai riceshod in Lannito village, in Pootung, to purchase their daily supply. As they thought the price exorbitant, they demanded a reduction, which, of course, was refused by the shop people, rice quotations being always net and arbitrary. Thereupon, these women helped themselves to some rice and a quarrel ensued. The contending parties were all taken by the policemen on duty to the police station for creating a Disturbance. But in a moment the station was surrounded by numerous rowdy spirits eager to find something upon which to vent some of their long pent-up rage, accumulated by a series of hard times. The local gentry's attention having been called to the incident, a Mr. Liu called at the station, and recognizing the women as being all poverty-stricken natives of the place, extremely ignorant and desperately poor, he averted what might have culminated in a catastrophe by advising the officer to dismiss them with a caution.—"N. C. Herald."

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold standard Reserve on the 31st July 1911 in India and in England amounted to £19,436,624, and was held in the following form:—

Rupees in India equivalent to at £1=Rs. 15	£ 1,934,302
Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice	£ 1,140,708
British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds	£ 16,361,614
Total	19,436,624

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CROOKSHANK—September 27, at Murree, the wife of Captain C K Crookshank, 34th Sikh Pioneers, of a son.

SANKEY—September 22, at Simla, to Mr and Mrs W R W Sankey, a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, Star Attraction "John Manehot's Lie". Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "A short answer sometimes helps things along."—Philadelphia Record.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia," with the English mails of the 22nd instant, left Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

CLOSING OF CLOTH MARKETS.—The Piece-Goods Association have resolved to close their Piece-Goods Markets to-day at 4 p.m., to enable the Piece-Goods Merchants to attend this evening's meeting in the Town Hall, regarding the proposed racing restrictions.

REPORTED ROBBERY.—Dr. Rahim Hasham Muljiani, a medical practitioner, residing in Samuel Street, reports the theft of currency notes, cash, ornaments and wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 4,292, from a cupboard, during his wife's absence from home on Sunday morning.

THEFT OF A BUNDLE OF NOTES.—A cloth merchant named Ranchhor Dayal reports that while making purchases in a shop in Shamset Street on Sunday, he sat on a seat with a bundle of currency notes and sovereigns worth Rs. 969 under his knee. Presently he looked for the bundle, when he missed it.

BOMBAY TRAM FARES.—The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., has issued a handy booklet which is sold at half an anna, for the information of passengers. Its chief feature is a complete table of timings of the first and last cars on each route every day, while a route map, a list of fares, transfer regulations and other information are also given.

NEW CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—A new dispensary called the Keserbai and Kastoorbai Charitable Dispensary, established by a Bhatia gentleman, Mr. Narandas Thackersey Mooljee and which has been placed under the supervision of Dr. Bachubai Rustomji Banatwalla, was opened yesterday in the compound of Anand Bhuvan, the residence of Mr. Narandas. This institution is intended for the women and children of all classes.

ACCIDENT TO A PEDESTRIAN.—A Parsi named Dinshaw Cowasji Khambatta, aged 55, was walking towards Bori Bunder from Parsi Bazaar on Saturday night, when the lights being out owing to a failure of the current he failed to see a shigram approaching from the opposite direction, and a shaft struck him and he fell. The vehicle was however stopped before it could pass over him. He refused to go to hospital and went home. Subsequently however he complained of pain in the chest, and was removed to hospital where it was found that two of his ribes were broken.

STRIKERS PAID OFF.—About five hundred workmen of the Bombay Cotton Mill, who had gone on strike on the 1st September and who had consequently been dismissed the service, approached the manager on Saturday last with a request that their wages might be paid. They submitted a written application to the agents, tendering an apology for their conduct and praying for a re-consideration of the question of their wages. The agents paid the operatives after deducting Rs. 2 from the wages of each of the workmen and Rs. 5 out of the salary of each of the jobbers as a fine.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, this evening:—

March	Tannhauser	Wagner
Overture	Rosamunde	Schubert
Valse	Tres Jolie	Waldteufel
Selection	Orphee aux Enfers	Offenbach
Egyptian Serenade	Amina	Lincke
Selection	Floradora	Stuart
Patrol	Siamese	Lincke

Y. M. M. A.—An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association was held on Sunday in the Anjuman Islam Hall, New Nagpada, under the Presidency of Mr. A. M. Muzaffari, and Mr. A. H. Muzaffari and Messrs. Shaikh Adam and Mulla Abbas Hussein Kaisar and Habiburehmankhan were unanimously elected as hon. secretary and members of the managing committee respectively. It was also resolved to request the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim to accept the Presidency of the Managing Committee of the Association. The following members thus form the Managing Committee of the Association for the year 1911-1912:—The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy President: Messrs. Syed Ibrahim Kadiri and A. H. Muzaffari, Hon. Secretaries, and Mr. Shaikh Abdul Ghani, Hon. Treasurer, and Messrs. Mohamed Ishaq Y. Mandviwalla, B.A., Shaik Adams Ibrahim S. Haji, N. S. Gunmaker Habiburehmankhan, Hassankhan and Mulla Abbas Husein Kaisar, members of the Managing Committee. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting concluded its business.

ENTERTAINMENT TO COLLECTOR OF BROACH.

A correspondent writes:—The Mahomedans or the Broach District, acting on their religious injunction "Hal jaza-ul-ihsan-ill-al-ihsan" i.e. the return of obligation is to do obligation, gave a party to Mr. and Mrs. Rothfeld, the Collector of Broach now under transfer, at the bungalow of Mr. S. F. A. Edrus, City Magistrate, Broach, at which besides the European and Indian Officers about 300 guests from the District were entertained. The newly formed English band was in attendance. Mr. Rothfeld's cordial help in the establishment of the Anjuman and the hostel and in the civilization of the Bohra cultivators of the district who till recently were notorious for crime were spoken of with appreciation. Mr. Rothfeld replied that in the Broach District the Mahomedan population was greater than any other community, and it was only their backwardness in education that has made their position so difficult. He was of opinion that to improve the District as a whole, it was essential and the first step to improve the condition of the Musalmans of the District, education was the first thing they require towards regeneration.

After refreshments had been served and a photograph of the party had been taken, the guests dispersed.

It is reported from Gurgaon that as a result of the recent cyclonic storm the bund which guards the station was breached. There was some flooding of houses and compounds in the civil lines. The full extent of the damage is not yet known.

RACE-COURSE GAMBLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Gambling on the Race-course, the agitation against which has developed so fast within a very short period of time, is after all one of the many ways in which the speculative and gambling instinct of man finds its gratification. Dr. G. Frank Lydston, in discussing "the vice crime problem" in his valuable work "Diseases of Society and Degeneracy" in a very concise and lucid way gives an exposition of the speculative spirit in man—not confined to Racecourse alone, in various manifestations, and brings out in bold relief its disastrous consequences to mankind in general, from the speculative desperate merchant or commercial or exchange speculator down to the pettiest clerk at the counter. Apart from personal views and feelings on this question, it cannot be gainsaid that the picture drawn by the capable author throws a lurid light on the career of a gambling speculator. How far state interference is warranted or justifiable by principles and canons of jurisprudence and legislation, is a moot point with thinkers and writers of opposite schools. This is what Dr. Lydston says: "The widespread tendency to speculation is a cause of crime that is not accorded the importance it deserves. The man who speculates in stocks, and the man who lays his money upon roulette are alike impelled by the gambling instinct which pervades the breasts of a majority of people. To get wealth without rendering the "quid pro quo" of labor or skill, is a common human feeling. It is the principle that underlies the speculative instinct and accounts for its great fascination. The shrewd stock and grain jobber takes advantage of this human weakness for his own ends. The results of gambling, so far as inciting to crime is concerned, are only too familiar. The suicide who has lost his thousands at Monte Carlo, the lad who steals in order that he may shoot craps in the neighbouring alley, and the defalcating clerk or cashier who recoups his losses at the gambling-table or racing-book from his employer's strong box, are of the same kidney. And the evil is far-reaching; the woman, whose home is wrecked by the gambling instinct of father or husband, has often sold herself for bread.

The "get money, honestly if you can, but get money" principle of ethics actuates many people who never come within the pale of the law. The man who starts a scheme guaranteed to beat the sellers of racing-pools or the stock market, always gets hundreds to bite at his bare hook. They squeal terribly when they are bitten, and society sometimes severely punishes the schemer, but the people who invested in the nefarious scheme are merely victims of their own dishonesty. Wright, the notorious English promoter, made money for some persons and robbed others, high up in society. The innate dishonesty of many people is shown by the readiness of the "honest farmer" to buy "green goods." He is not averse to buying and passing counterfeit money, if he can be made to believe he has sure thing. The readiness with which people invest in schemes for fleecing other people is one of the most pertinent illustrations of the specific gravity of morals. The man who guilely announces that a certain race is to be "sold," or who taps a wire for information which shall enable him to swindle the book makers, never has the slightest difficulty in securing victims through their willingness to victimise some one else. Some of our mining stock and oil promoters are the worst rascals who ever kept out of jail. Their nefariousness is self-evident, yet they enter our offices and blithely propose to rob us with impunity.

The worst of the gambling instinct is that even boys and women are attracted by various gambling enterprises. The pit, the faro bank, the stock exchange, and the racing-booth are alike tempting to the young and to women.

The distinctions drawn between different varieties of gambling are unfair and illogical. Gambling at cards or roulette is no worse than staking one's money upon the price of wheat or stocks. Indeed, the man who plays poker or faro has a better chance for his money than is afforded by the stock and grain exchange, and often has far more honest people to deal with.

But the hazard of the die is attractive, and until everybody knows and puts into practice the principle that it is never safe to bet upon another man's game, and that with every one per cent. of interest above the legal rate promised on a speculative venture the danger of loss is compounded, there can be no decrease in gambling and speculation. Granting that speculation in general not be checked, the principle that one should never risk money that he cannot afford to lose, is a safe one to follow.

Buisness men are compelled to be constantly on the alert lest shortage of accounts may develop among their employees. Surely companies know by experience that the gambling of salaried people is a source of expense to them. P. L. Wickes, special agent for the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, says:—

The risks young men will take to gamble are noticeable. We have found that the racing handbook system has affected us materially. It is easy to place a bet, and when the book-makers come to the clerk or the employee, in whatever capacity he may be serving, he thinks only of the possibility of winning a large sum for a small investment. He does not stop to think that the other fellows are not in business from philanthropic motives, and that his chances for making anything are so slim that they are hardly to be considered.

Our business shows defalcations to be on the increase. One frequently reads of a shortage that must be made good by a guaranty company, but for every one that fails under the public eye, there are twelve of which the public hears nothing. It was bad enough when men, who wished to bet, were compelled to go to the race-tracks but now, when any one who desires to risk his money, can step into an office on his way to lunch, or have some one telephone his bet to the book-maker, the possibities of young men getting into debt have increased materially.

Another representative of a bonding company states that his company has found it necessary to make a formal protest to certain employers in the city against the gambling the young men in their establishments are doing. He further says:—

"The protest should have been united in by every bonding company in the city, but, unfortunately, we are not combined into a central association for the protection of interests that affect all equally. We have been forced to take good several shortages caused through gambling, in nearly every instance by the hand-book system."

The minds of young men are often diverted in the direction of speculation by the brilliant exploits of the occasional successful gambler. Newspaper accounts of daring speculative corps quite naturally excite a spirit of emulation in some of the weaker subjects, whose ambitions soar along the bounds of a small salary. The game looks easy, the opportunity is always at hand, and before he realizes it, the young man is involved in a defalcation. A great wheat or cotton corner brings social disease in its train. The worst feature of the speculation craze is the panics that result from it at regular intervals. Nearly every large corporation is bonded, stocked, and watered to the extreme limit. When a single important link of the stock chain snaps, the whole system becomes demoralized. The ups and downs of inflated Wall Street dominate the prosperity of the country With panics come prostitution, inebriety and crime. The reflection that it is within the power of any one of a dozen or more men to precipitate a panic in America, is not comforting. That the earth should quake at the nod of a great financier, is a source of social unrest, not crystallized it is true, yet only too definite.

A spirit similar to the speculative, but more degraded actuates the instigators of most malpractice suits, and many of those who sue corporations for exorbitant damages. The latter point brings up the prostitution of expert testimony, that is so prevalent in our courts. Distortion, perversion and biased application of facts by supposedly scientific experts, is alas! too common. The medical-legal expert is a factor in the crime problem, in general, that deserves attention. There are men whom a fee, or even a newspaper notoriety, will induce to testify to anything even to the extent of defeating the ends of justice, on the one hand, or juggling with human life, on the other.

X. Y. Z.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 25th September.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12	£ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 23rd Sept. 1911, by Council Bills	a £11,637,160
Balance to be remitted from 24th Sept. 1911 to 31st March 1912	£ 5,521,140

a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

RISING IN KANSU.

Mohammedan Insurgents.

We published last week an official telegram received in Peking from the Viceroy of Shenkan (Shensi and Kansu), reporting that over 20,000 Mohammedans had risen in revolt in the southern part of Kansu province and had captured Siningfu. Fighting was in progress between the rebels and the Government troops. No further official news has come to hand, but we are able to quote a letter just received from the China Inland Mission at Siningfu which throws some light upon what appears to be—or to have been—a very serious situation.

The letter was written by Mr. Arthur Moore, resident at the station with his wife and child, and in the course of it he says: "The rebellion, of which you have no doubt heard, aimed at killing us and everybody who had to do with us, or anything foreign. It frightened the people away from us. It has been a dreadful affair, but the officials—especially the Tang-ka-ting—have shown no little wisdom in dealing with the affair and putting a stop to what would have been dreadful slaughter. It is not over yet, but the officials are dealing with the matter in a capable manner and though it may take some weeks, and may be, months, yet we feel sure that they will bring the business to an end satisfactorily. Ma Fuh-shang has been sent to investigate the matter and beheaded the rebels. No leniency is to be shown, so we will probably have some wholesale executions ere long. We are prisoners and only go out under escort.

Our premises are watched day and night by police.

The latest message received by the Inland Mission at Shanghai from the north-west was a business telegram from the Superintendent at Lucknow. No telegram was despatched on Monday, and as no mention is made of the situation at Siningfu, it may perhaps be taken as an indication that the rebellion has been put down.

RACIAL HATRED.

It would seem that the present revolt is another of those sporadic outbursts of race-hatred between the Mohamedans and Chinese which have frequently resulted in dreadful slaughter. The unrest in this province is notorious in recent Chinese history. Within the past year an outbreak occurred which resulted in the deaths of many thousands of people. Siningfu is the border town on the great road to Tibet, and many Moslem monastereis are scattered about the country side.

It has been estimated that there are about ten millions of Mohamedans in China their largest colonies being in the provinces of Shensi, Yunnan, and Kansu, where their presence has been a constant source of trouble to the Chinese authorities. The Mohammedans in the Province of Kansu are said to number about one million and a half. Religious differences, trivial in themselves, have been the cause of fierce conflicts, which have only been quelled by the most stern measures of reprisal. On one occasion the authorities ordered the extermination of a whole sect.—"N. C. Herald."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

The preliminary forecast of the bhadoi crops of Eastern Bengal and Assam, 1911:—

[Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1909-1910, the area under "bhadoi" paddy in Eastern Bengal and Assam represents some 5·04 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.]

This report deals only with "bhadoi" or "aus" rice, i.e., the early varieties harvested between the commencement of the monsoon and the beginning of the cold weather. Details of other less important crops are also given in the appendix.

Character of season.—March was generally dry and in some places sowing was later than usual. In April, many helpful showers fell and the total area sown either with rice or jute was much larger than usual. But crops made good early growth, but the constant succession of rainy days made it difficult to weed and thin the fields. Where there was not time for both jute and "aus," jute generally received attention first. Fairly high floods were experienced in June, July and August, especially along su the banks of the Brahmaputra. "Aus" rice suffered more damage than jute, but altogether the amount was not considerable. Insects caused some injury and for the first time the "ufra" disease was reported as attacking "aus"; the total damage done in these ways does not seem to have been severe. As frequently happens with early rice, wet weather interfered with the threshing and drying of the grain and caused some loss.

Acreage.—The revised area for 1910, is 45,31,600 acres. District Officers estimate that this year the area has decreased by 193,600 acres to 4,338,000. There is very good reason to believe that the area of "aus" rice is under-estimated in several districts, notably Bakarganj, Mymensingh, Bogra, Rangpur, Rajshahi and Jalpaiguri. On the whole it may be confidently affirmed that if the estimate of last year's area is fairly correct, the actual area this year is not less than 44 lakhs of acres.

Outturn.—A certain amount of damage by flood is always expected in the case of 'aus' rice. This year's weather conditions were specially unfavourable only in respect of the weeding difficulty. On this account less than a normal crop has been reaped on a large area of low land. On high land the outturn has been distinctly better than usual. District Officers' estimates are equivalent to an average of 87 per cent of a normal yield per unit of area. Several of the estimates are certainly unduly low and the provincial average may safely be raised to 92 per cent.

On the basis of a normal yield of 6 cwt. of clean grain per acre. the total "aus" rice crop of this year is estimated at 24,288,000 cwt., or 9 per cent. more than last year.

The final forecast of the jute crop of Eastern Bengal and Assam, 1911:—

[Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1909-1910, the area under jute in Eastern Bengal and Assam represents some 78.6 per cent. of the total area under jute in British India.]

Character of the season.—The showery weather which commenced in April, has continued to the present time with brief intervals of one or two dry days and a few days of incessant rain. Jute on high land flourished under these conditions. On low land weeding was a great difficulty. Ultimately most fields were weeded and thinned, but where the operation was delayed some loss of crop occurred. In June several of the rivers were in flood, and many raiyats hurried to cut their jute before it had attained its full growth. In July and August, the districts on the banks of the Brahmaputra were again flooded. The quantity of jute actually carried away by the floods was insignificant; but in many instances the crop has only given a low yield of fibre owing to long submergence in water. No appreciable damage has been done by insect pests. There has been ample water for steeping, and the bulk of the harvesting was completed at an exceptionally early date. In short, the season has been an excellent one for high-land jute and fair for the low-land crop.

Acreage.—Revisions of the preliminary estimates of this year's area have been made in several districts, notably Pabna, Rangpur, Jalpaiguri, Golpara, and Rajshahi, with the result of a net addition of 42,300 acres to the estimated total area under jute, which now stands at 24,61,300 acres. In Goalpara, Jalpaiguri, and Bakarganj, the District officers have also revised the area estimates of last year, adding 15,300 acres, which brings the total estimate for 1910 to 22,60,100 acres. On the basis of the revised estimates, the jute area has increased this year by 2,01,200 acres or 9 per cent.

Outturn.—Taking the normal yield as 3 bales per acre the outturn of each district has been calculated on the basis of the District Officers estimate of the yield expressed as a percentage of the normal. The total for Eastern Bengal and Assam is 65,43,400 bales, which is equivalent to a provincial average of 88·62 per cent. on District Officers' revised figures the total for last year is 52,05,800 bales, equivalent to an average of 76·78 per cent.

From Districts Officers' figures, therefore, it appears that the crop of the present year is anticipated to exceed that of last year by about 13,37,600 bales. No profitable comparison can be made between the Districts' Officers estimates for the current year and those framed for last year by the Director on account of the wide differences between the material on which they are based.

Consolidated Forecast.—The combined forecast this year for Eastern Bengal and Assam with Bengal and Cooch Behar is a crop of 82,34,700 bales. Last year two estimates were framed, that made by the Directors was 79,32,000 bales, the other being the total of District Officers' figures, amounted to 64,55,000 bales. Statistics compiled by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce indicate that exports, mill consumption, and home consumption accounted for a crop of 80,10,672 bales.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1103-10 Edgelow G W and Co Meherunissa vs Rehmubai Allana and others vs Thakurdas and Co
1105-11 Edgelow G W and Co. Abdulla Gullamhusein Allana vs Rehmubhai Allana and others. Thakurdas and Co.
382-07 M B Chotia Aboo Mahomed Poonjani vs Haji Moosa Aba and others Khunderao H and M
967-09 Raghavaya B and N Mahomed Meherally and others vs Khatan Keshow Edgelow G W and Co.
1048-10 Madhowji K and C Chimnabai widow and others vs Narayan Bhomaji Tolawar. T A Gandhy.
823-10 Jamshedji R and D Budrudin Ahmedji vs Mahomedally Abdullali and another Jehangir and S.
1063-10 Madhowji K and C Gangabai widow vs Laxmibai widow and others Captain and V.
1065-10 C P d'Cunha, Bai Divalibai vs Ravidas Rattonsey Captain and V.
1069-11 Madhowji K and C Jivandas Damodhar and another vs Valji Govindji and others Jamshedji R and D.
1005-10 Dadachanji and P Bhikaji Dadabhai Dhanidaduna Mistri vs Soonabai Rustomji Shroff and others Mulla and M
482-10 Mirza M and M Ghulam Husein Hashum and others vs Mahomed Hoosein Cassam Nanji and others Madhowji K and C.
277-09 Mulla and M Goculdas Manji Javervahoo widow and others vs Mulla and M Maneclal and T.
337-08 Thakurdas and Co Bai Jimbabai widow and others vs Abdool Hoosein Kikabhoy.
378-10 Crawford B and Co The Hong-kong and Shanghai Banking Corpr vs Nagindas Vallabhdas and another Little and Co T A Gandhi.
808-10 M B Chothia Bai Khatizabai widow vs Chandbi widow and others Jamshedji R and D
434-10 Jehangir and S Heptoola Esufally and others vs Meiter Lucina Bruning Co Ldt Craigie B and C
269-11 Ardeshir H D and Co Bhimji Bhanji vs James Macneill Fainsh and others Payne and Co.
774-11 Thakurdas and Co Mahomed Hassam Haji Jan Mahomed vs Haji Salleh Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani and another Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

After the Appellate Side Court work is over, For Hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

747-08 Malvi H M and R Velji Gunsey and others vs Nessan Bicaji and others Tyabji D and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1099-10 Kanga and S Saik Dawood, Shaikh Imam vs Mariambai Ardeshir H D and Co.
1111-10 Mehta and D Rajaram Vithal vs Bhimaji Shivaji Jamshedji R and D
1118-10 J R Patell and Co, Bapulal Amratlal and another vs Amratlal Magonlal and another Mehta and D
1121-10 Motichand and D Abdul Rahim Mahomed Narma and others vs the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and another Crawford B and Co
1172-10 Chitnis M and K C F D'Souza vs A P J D'Silva Norton and another Ragavaya B and N
33-11 Motichand and D Fida Hussein Abdul Kayum and vs Abdul Hoosein Abdullali and another S B Mehta.
34-11 J R Patell and Co Noorbai widow and another vs Khalizabai widow. Ardeshir H D and Co.
98-11 Thakurdas and Co Hajee Essac Joosub and others vs Siddick Hajee Ismail and others Little and Co.
125-11 Subnis and G Saibai widow vs Banjooba widow and others Little and Co.
127-11 Munchersha and N Ismailji Eusufally vs Abdul Rehman Haji Inperson.
185-07 Daphtary F and D K Venkata Rao and others vs Deccan Pressing Ginning Co Ld Unwalla and P

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

726-10 Jamshedji R and D Valivahu widow vs Purshotam Vishram Mowji Dikshit D and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

383-10 Khanderao L and M Mahomedalli Ebrahimji Essaji and others vs Mulla Abdullali Essaji and another
877-09 Kanga and S The Akola and Mid India Spg Wg Co Ld vs B Maganbai Jamshedji R and D
352-11 Tyabji D and Co Killabai Maturadas vs Jasbai Makandas and others.
600-11 Malvi H M and R Messrs. Porkemal Murlikar vs Murlikar Ramnath and another
628-11 M N Cama Anoopchand Khimaji and others vs Lieut A G M Cole
653-11 Matubhai J and M Manekji Muncherji Pattewalla and others vs Hormusji Sorabji Cardmaster and others.
674-11 Baaishankar K and G Baishankar Nanabhai vs Bai Sorab widow and others
714-11 Mehta and D Umar Moloo vs Rasulbibi
724-11 Matubhai J and M Matubhai Kassanbai and another vs Devan Bahadur Ambalal Shakarlal Desai and another
727-11 Motichand and D Messrs Tribhowandas Chajganlal vs Hargovidas Ishwardas
740-11 Hiralal and Co Messrs Tallackchand Mansukh vs Jasbai Makhandas and others in person.
756-11 Hiralal and Co Jivanbai Juggonath Zarwalla vs P M K China Mira Saheb;
757-11 Motichand and Balubai Hiralal vs Rustomji Kawasji Kavarana J R Patell and Co.
760-11 Captain and V Tilloo Gopalji vs Dewsey Gover.
764-11 Shroff D and D Vaghji Vallabhdas and Co vs P M Freitas and Co J R Patell and Co.
767-11 Crawford B and Co Alcock Ashdown and Co vs Captain Charles Boon and another.
777-11 Manchersha and N Abdul Husein Musaji Unvalla vs Mohurumbai widow Jamshedji R and D.
797-11 Payne and Co. Bhojabai Allarakhia vs Madhowdas Hawadas.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report and Consent Decree.

913-08 Daphtary F and D Gabriel David Pereira vs Petel Paul Pereira and another Mulla and M

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

30-11 Thakurdas and Co Ahmed Sulleman v Jamnabai Madhowji K and C Part heard.
713-10 Madhowji K and C Mulji and K Jamnaba and another vs Ahmed Sulleman Thakurdas and Co

References.

4-06 E F Nicholson In re Govt. vs Lady Mankosibai widow and others Smetham B and Co Daphtary F and D.

Long Causes.

708-06 Tyabji D and Co Dhunraj Bhujwandas and others vs Luchmon Zunjooji and another Jehangir G and B.
759-05 Tyabji D and Co Rao Bahadur Vallabhdas Gopaldas vs Luchmon Zunjooji and others Jehangir G and B.
43-11 Maneckial and T Saraswatibai vs Ramchandra alias Nanabhai Kashinath Motichand and D.
1195-10 Ardeshir H Dibo Manekchand Veerchand vs Mahdev Ragunath Khondkar and others Nanu H and Co.
89-11 Ardeshir H D and Co Ebrahim Essa Gorey vs Framji Palanji Talati Shroff D and D
90-11 Edgelow G W and Co Panchnandi Damodarjilatji Dwarkanath Lalji vs Tribhowandas Hamraj and another Mulla and M.
110-11 Madhowji K and Co Javervachu widow vs Valji Govindji and others Jamshedji R and D
1060-10 Judah and S Dhond'bai Panduji Benker vs Ramji Gamaji Rukare Smetham B and Co.
235-11 D J Mantis Kapoorchand Bhagwan and others vs R mji Nagooji. In person.
996-10 Khanderao L and M Chunilal Lalchand vs Rewansidappa Panchappa and another S B Mehta.
272-11 Tyabji D and Co. Bhugwandas Purushram vs Burjorji Ruttonji Bomonji Mulla and M.
262-11 Mulla and M Narandas Kersondas vs Gordhandas Odhavji Jehangir G and B.
705-11 Judah and S Longaya Pochety Lingal vs Subrattie Jan Mahomed F P Pavri.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Hayward.)

Long Causes.

252-11 Mirza M and M Umedbai Ramdas vs Haji Abdul'a Haji Soomar Mehta and D
887-10 Jehangir and S Jehangir Dorabji vs Khurshedbibi widow and others Ardeshir H D and Co. Captain and V.
144-11 Captain and V Pestonji Jiwanji Mistri and others vs Kedawal Bhuramal Wadia G and Co.
822-10 Malvi H M and R Iswardas Jankid and others vs. Ladumal Gangaprassad and other Ardeshir H D and Co.
15-11 Hiralal and Co Messrs Naemadashanker Dayal vs Laxmanflas Champalal and otherrr
99-11 Tyabji D and Co Bhugwandas Parashram vs Kanyalal Megraj and others Motichand and D.
23-11 Tyabji D and Co Jotram Kedarnath vs Kissonlal Shedimul and others.
70-11 Tyabji D and Co Thakurpas Kubiram Jailal vs Kanyaldl Megraj and others Motichand and D.
71-1 Tybji D and Co Kubiram Jailal vs Kanayalal Megraj and others Motichand and D.
199-11 Payne and Co Mota Kastoo and Co vs Baginpas Runchordas Shroff, Jehangir and S.
52-11 S B Mehta Bai Sadabai, widow, vs Tribhowandas Dayabhas Motichand and D.
477-09 Mirza Mohi Kapilram Hardevram Nanabhai and others vs Atmaram H Nazar and others Edgelow G W and Co.

(Before the Prothonotary.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

13-11 Hiralal and Co Cassam Gulam Hoosein vs. Fazal Jaffer and others Matubhai J and M
15-11 In person Suleman Mahomed Chorwada vs Aishabibi widow and others Kanga and S.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 3rd October.

200. Arms and Accoutrements—Arms and accoutrements will be issued from 9 a m to 1 p m daily (Sundays excepted). Members are requested to draw their Arms as soon as possible, as the Rifles not issued have to be stored in the Ordnance Department. (No Rifles can be issued to Native Servants).

222 Parade—Saturday 7th October—No. 1, 2, and E E Company Squad Drill Parade at Head Quarters at 5-30 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Caps, Rifles and slings.

Recruits who are not in possession of uniform may wear plain clothes.

Arms will be issued at 5 p.m. to members who have not already drawn them.

225. Musketry—The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Spoon Competition and practice on Sunday, 8th October, 1911. Ranges 200 and 500 yards. Firing to commence at 8 a.m.

226. Orderly Sergeant—Orderly Sergeant for the ensuing week—No 1 Company Sergt T W Venn and No 2 Company Sergt O M P Clyne.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

Result of Spoon Competition of 1st October 1911—

200 yards.

Gr Thomson 30, Sergt Barker 29, Bombr Gubbins 29, Corpl Niver 29, Sapper Leedam 28 and Bambr Chard 27.

300 yards.

Sergt Graveston 30+1=31, Sergt Clyne 30+1=31, C S M I Maber 29+1=30, Sergt Forbes 29+1=30, Gunner Green 29+1=30, C S M I Lorrett 29+1=30.

500 yards.

Sergt Banks 30+2=32, Sergt Forbes 32−1=31, Sergt Barker 31−1=3, Bombr Geldart 27+2=29, Sapper Howard 27+2=29.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 3rd October.

822. Detail of Parades—

To-day Tuesday the 3rd Inst—"A" Coy Parade at the Town Customs House at 5 p m

II "B" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill order, Mufti.

Wednesday the 4th Inst.—"D" Coy Parade at the Telegraph Quarters at 7-30 a m

Dress—Mufti

II "C" Coy Parade at the Town Customs House at 6 p m

Dress—Mufti

III "F" Coy Parade at St Mary's College, Byculla at 6-15 p m

Dress—Mufti

Thursday the 5th Inst—"E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p m

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

823. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—

Thursday, 5th inst—"F" Coy. (Medicals)
Saturday, 7th inst "A" Coy.
Sunday, 8th inst "E" Coy.
Saturday, 14th inst "A" Coy.
Sunday, 15th inst "D" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-50 a.m.

824. Arms Arms will be issued to members of "C" "E" and "B" Coys. at Headquarters from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily to 5th instant.

825. Bugle Parade—All Buglers was paraded at 6 p.m. on Friday next the 6th inst at Bombay Ex. Society's School, Byculla.

Dress—Mufti.

[illegible], Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE

The 1st Bn Royal Dublin Fusiliers Boxing Tournament takes place at Ahmednagar on the 27th October 1911 and succeeding nights also Annual Sports on 23rd and 24th October, there are several open events intending Competitors should apply to Adjutant at Head-Quarters B V Rifles for further particulars.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amcor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd October, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	2	11	35 a.m.	3	10
Suez	2	1	40 p.m.	1	3

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityres, Haimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Cable Perim Sheiksyed interrupted since noon 3rd (14-7-11).

Telegrams for Majador and Rabat are still subject to delay (25-9-11).

Bhamo route to China restored (2-10-11).

Are You Thin? Pale?

All run down, easily tired, nervous? And do not know what to take? Then go direct to your doctor. Ask his opinion of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It contains no alcohol, no stimulation, and is a blood purifier, a nerve tonic, a strong alterative, an aid to digestion. Ask your doctor about Ayer's non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla as a strong tonic for the weak.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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MOTOR ACCESSORIES "FULLER"
Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c.
"FULLER" Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable!

You connect the Accumulator at night. It is fully charged in the morning.

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MAKES HAIR GROW.

If there's any life left in your roots at all, even if you are now—practically bald there is some hope for you if you will out use,

KAMINIA OIL.

It will induce a growth of hair. If anything will.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SILKY STRANDS OF HAIR.

Flowing long and healthy, easily managed, so that you can put it up in any style or fashion's fad, is surely attained with.

KAMINIA OIL.

If your hair causes you any bother you should use it.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

V. P. Extra.

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind. Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

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[illegible]
BOMBAY.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
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KESHRANJAN OIL
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THE IDEAL BRAIN TONIC.

This flower like sweet scented oil of high medicinal effect cures HEADACHE, VERTIGO &c., &c., and gives the hair a jet black colour and strengthens the roots. Re. 1 post free Rs. 1-5.

PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and cough, brain fever, double quotidian fever, in short, in all chronic cases of fever, Price per Box Re. 1. Packing and postage As. 3.

BASAKARISHTA—is a sure remedy for coughs in general, asthma, difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath, tightness and oppression of the chest, wheezing, night sweats, &c., &c. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage As. 5.

PRESCRIPTIONS are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

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GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,
M. Ch. S. (Paris), M. Ch. S. (America), M. S. Ch. S. (London), M. S. A. S. (London), &c., &c.
Nos. 18-11 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer Ceylon 2,637 tons, Captain A. E. A. Baker, arrived in harbour on Sunday from London, with a general cargo.

The P. & O. Co's. China Mail steamer Delta, 4,780 tons, Captain E. P. Martin, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via Colombo, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Kola, 570 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, with a general cargo, 44 horses, and passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's. steamer Mohammadi, 1257 tons, Captain Alf. Newy, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Queensbrough 1,891 tons, Captain A. Jones, arrived in harbour on the 30th September from Ancona, in ballast.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia 4,326 tons, Captain C. F. Osborne R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool September 9, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's. steamer Siberien 2,032 tons, Captain P. H. Gore arrived in harbour from Genoa September 12, with ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr...Huddleston R I Troopship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... ..Luck..... do
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr.........Jones..... do
R I M S Minto ...Comdr Latouche ....Troopship
R I M S Investigator...Capt. G N Forteath...R N R... Survey Str

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 2.

Vessel	Tons	Captain	From	Agents
Avela	2382	Canham		W & A Graham & Co
Arcadia	3412	Barcham	Shanghai	P & O Co
Brilliant Bque	3609	Grant	Philadelphia	Standard Oil Co
Belle of France	2468	Cargill		A Yule & Co
Braz Ilana	3834	Snowdon		Greaves Cotton & Co
Gallea	555	Wratt		K Nixon & Co
Harley	3096	Williams		P & O Co
Lawada	2124	Lane		M M & Co
Meanatchy	1368	Kilner		Do
Nurani	2820	Cre'bin		T Morrison & Co
Newby Hall	2846	Parker		Killick Nixon & Co
Palitana	1934	Penny	Karachi...27-9	M M & Co
Punjua	2126	Morrison		M M & Co
Shirley	2182	Stone		T Morrison & Co
Urlana	3384	Stockwell		M M & Co
Ncor'e Cross	1944	Leng		P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons	Capts	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Palamcottia	2207	Cutbush	Durban	6-10	M M & Co
B Toronto	3394	Pickering	Hull		J F & Co
D&E Clan Sinclair	3290	Smith	Coast Ports	5-10	J Finlay & Co
F Beethoven	2360	Mitchell	Port Said	8-10	W & A Graham & Co
F Queenborough	1891	Jones	Liverpool	15-10	W & A Graham & Co
G Governador	176	McLease	Repairing		Chas Brown & Co
G Mohammadi	1251	Newby	Jeddah	4-10	B & P S N Co
H White Cross	1944	Headlam	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
M Siberien	2032	Gore	Jeddah	15-10	B & P S N Co
N Beckbergen	2447	Hond	Antwerp	9-10	T M & Co
P Barenfels	3419	Engelage	Hamburg via Karachi	1-10	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons	Capts	Dest.	Date.	Agents
1 Ceylon	2637	Baker	Kobe	4-10	P & O S N Co
2 Circassia	4315	Osborne	Liverpool	12-10	W & A Graham & Co
4 Maresfield	2632	Davies	Hull	7-10	W & A Graham & Co
4 Grimsbergen	3157	Goot	Antwerp		T M & Co
5 Zurichmoor	2342	Stonehouse	Hull	1-10	W & A Graham & Co
6 Hakata Maru	3870	Nomura	Kobe	6-10	N Y Kaisha
7 Bohemia	2,01	Bartole	Trieste	16-10	Austrian L S N Co
8 Norkoowa	1074	Jones			B & H S N Co
9 Culna	3963	Farquharson			M M & Co
10&11 Delta	4780	Martin	Shanghai	25-10	P & O S N Co
12&13 Arabia	4098	Palmer	London	7-10	P & O & Co
14 Kola	510	Elton	Busreh	5-10	M M & Co

B I Dock

Vessels.	Tons	Capts	Dest.	Date.	Agents
Lhasa	949	McHarmad			M M & Co

H W P D

Vessels.	Tons	Capts	Dest.	Date.	Agents
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co
Ponani	552	Fakeera	Bhownagar	4-10	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Vessels.	Tons	Capts	Dest.	Date.	Agents
Saifi	502	Ba'dwin	Jeddah	3-10	The Bo & H S N Co

H W V D

Vessels.	Tons	Capts	Dest.	Date.	Agents
Linga	951	Rothwell			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels	Commanders	From
1	Kola	Elton	Busreh, Sept 23
	Mohammadi	Newby	Jeddah, Sept 20
	Ceylon	Baker	London, Sept 4
	Delta	Martin	S'ghai, Sept 12
2	Circassia	Osborne	L'pool, Sept 9
	Siberien	[illegible]	Genoa, Sept 12

DEP[illegible]ES

	Vessel.	Comman[illegible]	Destination.
2	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Bohemia, for Trieste, &c.
" Mohammadi, for Jeddah.
" Siberien, for Jeddah.
" Queenbrough, for Liverpool.
" Circassia, for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Yarra, left Aden for Bombay on Saturday the 31st ultimo and she is expected here on Thursday the 5th instant at 1 p.m.

The P and O Co's steamer Assaye, left Hongkong, on the 30th Sept at 1 p.m. to-day.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, left Mombasa for Bombay on the 30th ult via Lamu.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 29th ultimo and the same Co's steamer Scindia, outward bound passed Suez on the 29th ultimo and is due to arrive here about 11 a.m. on the 10th instant.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1911-1912 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate Rs.
Sept. 1911. Bengal	39,90,000	69,49,925	29,59,925	......
Aug. 1911. Bombay	Nil.	1,54,700	1,54,700	......
Total	39,90,000	71,04,625	31,14,625	......

Six Auction Sales of Bengal Opium and five months' Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

Presidency.	Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate. Rs.
To end of Sept. 1911. Bengal	31620000	39220950	7600950	......
To end of Aug. 1911. Bombay	Nil	196200	196200	......
Total	31620000	39417150	7797150	......

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 13 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 13 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 3 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 13 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 3rd October 1911.

THE WAR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

TURKEY has not yet endeavoured to hit back, but contents herself with appealing to her neighbours to stop the assault by her antagonist. It is not a very edifying picture, though we are asked to believe it is from a spirit of forbearance, not inability to hold his own, that causes the Turk to keep his hands behind him and turn the other cheek to the smiter. Anyhow, he has put out the lights in the Red Sea and the Adriatic and the fact may soon induce the Powers to intervene, for neither England nor any other country doing business in those seas can afford to run avoidable risks, and for that reason alone may hasten to persuade Italy to cease her warlike operations and trust to arbitration for the redress of her grievances. Up to the time of writing Turkey does not seem to have raised a hand in her own defence, believing there is still time to avert war, wherefore pending a reply "Turkey suspends all measures, which she is entitled to adopt as a result of Italy's declaration of war." Apparently among these suspended measures is any attempt to defend Tripoli when bombarded, for it is evident the port was shelled and possibly surrendered on the demand of an Italian naval officer bearing a white flag. On the other hand it may be that Tripoli forts are destitute of ammunition "owing to the indolence of Hakki Pasha" or other causes and the troops were well advised to withdraw into the interior. Whether they will offer resistance, as we are told they will, is doubtful, for we incline to believe that though there are ten thousand troops there they are both badly armed and short of powder. But the Turkish fleet has reached Constantinople from the Palestine coast and has already a flotilla of torpedo-boats outside Corfu, which does not belong to her—thus establishing a blockade of a Greek port, which may account for the mobilisation that we hear of, but which is denied at Athens. Italy's action finds few defenders, which is unfortunate, but she may find as much opposition as she wishes for if the squadron from Beirut has only the wherewithal to fight on board its vessels. The reply of the King of England that he is unable to intervene—though doubtless couched in more diplomatic language—is the only answer which could have been expected. Germany's, backed by the instructions to the Ambassador, amounts to the same thing. For Germany, after posing as the friend and old ally of Italy, and accepting the demonstration the other evening, cannot be expected to do more than "sympathise." Italy's communication to the Kaiser is worthy a stronger Power: "Any further attempt at intervention will be made at the risk of the dislocation of the Triple Alliance." But the reply of Germany is extremely artful: "This would be contrary to the interests of Turkey," not contrary to the interests of Germany in the very least. Turkey, moreover, is probably to be congratulated on this astute reply though, of course, we take it for granted, that if Germany had been able to intervene, she would never once have dreamt of claiming compensation in the form of a slice of territory in Tripoli which would have given her a naval base in the Mediterranean. Such an idea never entered the Kaiser's head. Italy wishes to prove to her allies and friendly as well as to unfriendly Powers that she is efficient both in her Army and her Navy and we imagine she will do so if she can only incite Turkey to fight. But if it had been Russia, instead of Italy which threatened Turkey, what might not have happened?

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MATTHEW ARNOLD. YET one more appreciation of Matthew Arnold who has been already appreciated by critics so often. Next to Tennyson, there is probably no poet of the Victorian Age who has been so much written about, not even excepting Browning. But then Arnold was so many things besides a poet that he easily presents different parts to the critics. Mr. Arthur Benson in his recent survey of him looks at him from many points of view and on the whole does justice to this many-sided man. 'As the son of late Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Benson came to know Arnold personally, but his judgment is not affected to any appreciable degree thereby, though he fell under the charm of his well-known graciousness. Indeed, the personal touches which the writer is able to give from his experience of the subject, we consider the best portion of Mr. Benson's delightful essay. At Eton when he was a boy, he had heard the great man deliver an address which first stirred and fluttered his boyish soul. The whole discourse had the charm of a mysterious secret, of which our kindly and kingly lecturer had the dispensing. Something stirred and fluttered in my soul. There was something harmonious and seductive about what he was telling us, a sense of living men and living ideas, where language for a moment became not the ashes of the human rubbish heap, but coals glowing the fire of the heart. I do not mean that I then and there elaborated my thought; but it was a revelation of beautiful things within reach of one's hand-living ideas, glowing images." This Eton address which first kindled the spark in Mr. Benson's life is we think printed in one of Matthew Arnold's volumes called "Irish Essays" and is really a remarkable exposition of versatility, somewhat above the level we should think of his young Eton audience. But its epoch-making effect on Mr. Benson, that we read of here, amply vindicates the use of such addresses to boys by men who succeed by their magic words in stirring souls if not in enlightening minds. Later in life, the writer used to see much of Arnold at his father, the Archbishop's dinner parties, and he was captivated by his charm of manners. "His graciousness was perfect. He treated me as he might have treated the most honoured of our guests, and gave me of his best. My father had a real affection for him."

But we learn that Archbishop Benson's affection for Matthew Arnold was 'not unmingled with terror', and we think naturally as the latter as is well-known held peculiar views about the Bible expounded in several of his polished but much discussed books. We find related here for the first time a characteristic story of Matthew's well-known cynicism directed against his own father, the celebrated head-master of Rugby. "He had uttered some humorous semi-cynical statement to the effect that it was useless to try to enlighten the general public, or to give them a sense of due proportion. My father was somewhat nettled, and quoted a few lines from the celebrated sermon of Dr. Arnold's in Christian Education. Matthew smiled affectionately at him, drooping his head sideways in his direction, while he patted his shoulder, and said 'very graceful and appropriate, my dear Benson, but we must not take for Gospel everything that dear Dr. Arnold said." This is delightful, though rather irreverent and cynical; and we are not surprised that the Archbishop was very fond of telling this story. Matthew Arnold lost his famous father early in life and had great regard for his memory, as is splendidly witnessed by his beautiful and touching elegiac lines written in Rugby Chapel. But the son travelled from his father's standpoint in several matters, especially in theology. Mr. Benson is quite right in saying that there is evidence the father and son did not wholly harmonise in the school days of the latter. "But if Dr. Arnold had lived to be an old man, it is difficult to say what would have ensued. Matthew's filial piety was so strong that he would have very possibly suppressed opinions the avowal of which would have caused his father unmitigated pain. But Dr. Arnold died in 1842, when his son was an undergraduate at Balliol, and the collision never came in sight." Yes, the father was spared much pain by a kindly fate. His younger son, named after himself, Thomas Arnold, turned Roman Catholic and his horror could have been imagined if he had lived to witness his own son adopt the faith abhorred by his own well-known latitudinarian views. But this did not fate deal kindly in a precisely identical manner to Archbishop Benson, one of whose sons, a brother of our author, also went over to Rome? There is this difference, however, that after a time Dr Arnold's son came back to his father's fold, but the Archbishop's son, Father Hugh Benson, still abides in his new faith.

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INDUSTRIAL TRIUMPHS. FEW persons will doubt—even those with the weakest gift of prophecy—that the men of genius of the future will be as fruitful in invention as those of the past. But so wondrous are the accomplished facts of the present that we can easily understand and almost forgive the man who says the limit of human endeavour has been reached. If we take the progress made in mere industrial fields, even in any one department of the great busy hive, we get very near the borderland of the incredible. And yet such deeds are done every day and all day long with a mechanical certainty that defies the whole chapter of accidents. Meanwhile, science keeps well in front, discovering new combinations, pointing out what greater perfecting and precision can be attained in old fields and directing pioneers in their attacks on new enterprises. A writer in a contemporary gives a few figures to illustrate the untiring efforts of the leaders of industry to bring into practical use the inventions of genius. When we go gaily into a shop to ask for a particular sort of woollen thread, for instance, and insist that no other will avail, not one in a million remembers or even knows, what elaboration is required to make that particular thread of so uniform a strength and size as to maintain its character for a long series of years and to make the buyer absolutely certain that he will get exactly what he asks for anywhere in the world. And yet all the fibres of that wool have to be carefully selected and conscientiously combed, have to be pulled or drawn into a ribbon till all are precisely parallel, and then spun into a firm thread. In the most expert management the "ribbon" will thin in one part and thicken in another. These excesses and failures must be remedied "en passant" by subtractions and additions or by a general and repeated doubling with subsequent re-dividing to get a fair average. There are, of course, drawing machines for doing all this, no fewer than six of them—and even more for the very fine counts—each one taking its part in the whole work till the machine that perfects the final thread turns out a ribbon of wool composed of 5,700 original ones. And this marvel of perseverance is, we are told, quite an ordinary performance. The finer ribbons are made up of 288,000 doublings. The combing or scribbling machines that first deal with the wool bristle with such an array of fine steel wire teeth—as many as fifty-six millions—that the wonder is that any of the wool survives their action.

Before the yarn is considered good enough to manufacture modern cloth three of these machines work their will with it in succession. When the wool comes to the twisting stage, the real fun begins, the spindles revolve at the rate of 7,000 to 8,000 times a minute. If we follow the process further and think of the weaving of such a thing as damask, when the rising and falling of the warp threads have to be controlled, for the sake of the pattern, by cards, we will find that the bewildering number of 50,000 cards can be employed in the weaving of only one piece of damask. And yet we are intensely critical in our selection of these wonderful outcome of the loom and the hundred elaborations that precede it. No one ever troubles to think that his suit of the commonest tweed contains over 20 miles of woollen yarn, turned to available use by the most skilfully contrived schemes. It should be some comfort to the inventors that the machines have a busy time of it, and succeed in fitting out the civilised part of the human race with all the clothing they need or that fashion decrees. If we turn to other industries that seem to occupy a very poor position in the economy of our lives, we may be even more astonished. One small district in Yorkshire that spends its energies in bottle-making, turns out 144 million bottles annually, fortunately giving employment to thousands of hands. Five men and boys form the unit of work there and between them manufacture between one and two thousand bottles a day, according to the sizes and quality required. The shapes vary, for the firm own six thousand different moulds. England makes somewhere between twenty and forty millions of square feet of plate glass every year. The great Siemens furnace, capable of melting a hundred tons of glass at once, takes a fine hand in this industry. And so it all goes on, every invention that can facilitate the feeding, clothing, defence and general comfort of man gives work of the most special kind to armies of skilled artisans and taxes the brains of the generals of science to improve upon it. But the end is not yet. If the life conditions of the last man upon our planet could have been foreseen by his first simple-minded progenitor we fear discontent and envy would have been his portion to his dying day.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia", with the outward mail of the 22nd ultimo, left Aden at 6 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, the Home Member, left Simla on Sunday on a short autumn tour. He will halt for a day at Delhi and accompany the Viceroy inspecting the Durbar arrangements, Thence he will proceed to Bombay where he will make a brief stay returning to Simla on the 15th instant.

AN Amritsar correspondent states that the subscriptions promised for the Hind University amounted on 3rd September to twenty-five lakhs and a half.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for week ending 9th September, 1911, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1910 of 165,299 maunds with an increase of Rs. 16,400 in the earnings.

IT is reported in Peshawar that some of the bullock-cart drivers, who have taken goods to Kabul were looted by Shinwaris on their return journey. They had camped for the night at a halting-place in the Jellalabad District and were without an escort. A gang of tribesmen surprised their camp and eased them of all their cash, together with a pair of bullocks. The Kabul Road is obviously still not safe, though the military patrols along it have lately been increased under the Amir's orders.

THE naval revival of France, as exemplified by the great Review at Toulon, is everywhere the subject of the most enthusiastic comment in Europe. M. Delcasse's work as Minister of Marine is generally eulogised. The "Radical" attributes to M. Delcasse a scheme for a "three-Power standard," and says that he aims at the maintenance of a French Fleet which, in conjunction with the British Navy will always be more than a Match for the fleets of the Triple Alliance. The concentration of the French squadrons in the Mediterranean is, says the journal, a sign of the intimacy of the Anglo-French understanding.

IT is understood that Prince Henry, third son of King George, who is now at school at Broadstairs, will go to Wellington College. It was thought at one time that the young Prince would follow in the steps of his uncle, Prince Alexander of Teck, and his cousin, Prince Arthur of Connaught, and the Duke of Coburg, by proceeding to Eton, but although the senior school enjoys a great deal of Royal favour it has never been regarded as the best vehicle for Royal education. King Edward, as Prince of Wales, used to attend lectures at Eton, and one or two pupils shared his recreations at Windsor; but Prince Alexander was the first member of the Royal Family to be included on the roll of Oppidans.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Union of the Churches.

CHILD LABOUR IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, SEPT. 18.

DR. MAWSON, who is to lead the Australian scientific expedition to the Antarctic regions, requires for the expedition £50,000, and he has raised about half that amount. The New South Wales Government on Tuesday decided to recommend Parliament to vote £7,000 towards the cost, and the Federal Government now have the matter under consideration. The Victorian Government have yet to be approached. They, doubtless will take a lead from New South Wales. The South Australian Government have given £5,000 cash in addition to which they will probably supply a considerable stock of provisions from the South Australian export depot. A novel feature in connection with the expedition will be the shipment of 45 tons of compressed coal as used in British submarines. This coal is being shipped in the form of brickettes. When the party lands in Antarctica it will build its house of these brickettes, and demolish it as the fuel is required. "Some Australians still don't seem to know," said Dr. Mawson, speaking in Sydney, "that we are not making a dash for the pole. Captain Scott is to uphold the honour of the British Empire in that respect. Our work first and foremost is geographical. We are going to chart 2,500 miles of unknown coastline—to discover harbours and so forth, so that they can be readily visited from Australia. We don't intend to go very far inland. The interesting belt is that within 100 and 200 miles of the coast. Our journeys will be mostly dog sledging along the coast. There will be 52 men altogether in the expedition. Twenty-five will be permanently attached to the Aurora, and 27 will be landed in three parties along the coast, at intervals of about 100 miles. The vessel is now on her way to Australia, and will arrive at Hobart about the end of October. She will land the dogs and general cargo at Hobart, and then visit Sydney."

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

A great audience crowded the Town Hall to hear an address by Dr. Douglas Mawson. The Governor-General, in introducing the lecturer, said that a few months ago Dr. Mawson and Sir Ernest Shakleton had been kind enough to explain to him some of the details of their plans. These plans appealed to him for various reasons. First, it was to be an Australian expedition, and the first of the kind which had sailed from Australian shores; secondly, there were the scientific and practical purposes in view. These brave men would earn credit both for themselves and Australia as the majority of the personnel was Australian. Dr. Mawson had pleaded his cause so well, and, consequently created such a favourable impression in London, that a considerable measure of support had been secured. He was now undertaking the task of arousing the sympathy of his own countrymen in this great undertaking, and this great meeting augured well for the success of his mission in Victoria and Australia generally. Because he admired the spirit of the men, because he was a believer in the objects of the expedition, and because he thought that the expedition would redound to the credit of Australia he appealed to the meeting with confidence, to extend to Dr. Mawson, and his gallant comrades its sympathy and support. Dr. Mawson said that the expedition would rank among the greatest geographical undertakings of modern times; but without the support of the whole of Australia they could count on nothing. The Prime Minister moved; —"That this meeting hails with satisfaction the prospect of an Australasian expedition, under the leadership of Dr. Mawson, for the exploration of the Arctic continent, and, recognising the importance of the undertaking, on scientific and national grounds, cordially commends it to the sympathy, consideration and practical support of the people of Australia." He was sure that if the Australian people gave that support to the expeditions to which it was entitled nothing but success would follow the efforts of Dr. Mawson, no body could fail to observe that men from other countries had already visited the Antarctic regions, but the people of this part of the world had done all too little in the direction of their investigation. No civilised community could really prosper in scientific knowledge unless it was prepared to give some of its means and substance for the investigation of the parts of which it knew so little. This was an opportunity which seldom fell to a young people, and he appealed not only to the people as a whole, but to individuals. Mr. Deakin, Senator Walker, Professor Orme-Masson, and Professor Henderson supported the motion, which was carried unanimously.

THE NAVIGATION BILL.

In the Senate on Friday the correspondence which has taken place between the Imperial Government and the Commonwealth Government regarding the Navigation Bill was laid on the table. On April 24, the Secretary of State for the Colonies forwarded to the Commonwealth Government a memorandum prepared by the British Board of Trade stating that the difference between the two Governments had been reduced to such a comparatively narrow compass that the Imperial Government hoped that it would be possible for the Commonwealth Government to give serious consideration to the Board's suggestions. Objection was raised to certain coasting clauses. The Imperial Government was advised that the proposed legislation, if not restricted to vessels registered or coasting in the Commonwealth or employed in the Australian trade, was ultra vires as being repugnant to the provisions mentioned in the Shipping Act. Attention was directed to the Survey of Cargo Ships Act. It was presumed that the clauses relating to firemen and greasers would in the case of ships not registered in Australia, be limited to seamen engaged in Australia. Objection was taken to the section which says, "To forbid the employment of British or foreign seamen in the loading or unloading of cargo". It was contended that this would press hardly on ship-owners when local labour was not available, and might lead to reprisals against British shipping in foreign countries. Other clauses objected to were those forbidding the loading of coal for vessels below the winter load line at all seasons of the year, and wireless installation. It was thought that more than 60 days' notice of the regulations under the Act should be given.

TRANS-AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY.

The Bill to authorise the construction of the Port Augusta-Kalgoorlie railway, leave to introduce which was granted on Tuesday by the House of Representatives to the Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. O'Malley) is composed of about 25 clauses. It includes all the powers generally specified in railway construction, but with authority to resume any land that may be necessary. Everything according to Mr. O'Malley, is ready to go straight on. It will not be necessary, he says to make another survey, but simply to fill in details to the flying survey that has already been completed. Tenders will be widely invited for rails and rolling stock, but it will be the Minister's object to purchase as much of these as possible in Australia provided that the margin between Australian prices and those submitted from other countries is not extravagant. The State Government workshops will be invited to tender for rolling stock and plant generally. The Government inclines to carrying out the construction of the line by day labour, which, the Minister for Home Affairs claims, has been successfully resorted to by him in a large number of public works but here again the question of price will largely govern the decision. The engineers estimate that the railway will be completed in four years but Mr. O'Malley is disposed to the belief that it ought to be in full working order in a little over half that time.

NATIONAL INSURANCE.

Before leaving for Melbourne on Monday afternoon Senator McGregor discussed with a representative of "The Advertiser" the subject of national insurance, mentioned in the Governor-General's speech. "The sooner we go in for fire life insurance." he said, "the better it will be." Insurance against unemployment will have to receive serious consideration, because here the condition of things is not as it is in Great Britain and Germany. In those countries there is a settled population; here the people are perpetually on the move, and on that account it would be difficult to formulate a scheme right away of insurance against unemployment. Senator McGregor was asked when the legislation necessary would be introduced and he said he thought it would be during the present session. Much depended upon the obstacles placed in the way by the Opposition. Two big measures to be placed before Parliament were those dealing with the Commonwealth Bank and the Port Augusta to Kalgoorlie railway. "The present system," continued the Senator "leaves out a great many who ought to be in friendly societies and insurance companies only make provision for the people who most likely do not require it. To pass the doctors the people in societies must be healthy. The poor man or woman who may not be fortunate enough to get into a friendly society or insurance company is left out in the cold. Humanity demands that something shall be done for them as well as everybody else.' He added that in Denmark the legal and medical professions and amusements were to some extent nationalised. It was the difficulties arising of the haphazard method existing in Australia that would drive the services of lawyers and doctors into the hands of either the State of the national Government. The Federal Government would first have to start life and fire insurance they being the backbone of all insurance. Asked his opinion about the stand taken by the doctors in connection with the attempt of the dispensaries to cut down fees, he replied that his sympathies were with the medical men. They were to some extent being sweated. If the friendly societies would pay them liberally it would be a good way of getting medical attendance and would ultimately end in the nationalisation of the whole profession.

THE COST OF LIVING.

It was stated yesterday the Premier had arranged to meet on Tuesday next, deputations representative of the Western Australian Amalgamated Society of Railway Employees and the Locomotive Enginedrivers, Firemen, and Cleaners' Union respectively in regard to the question of the cost of living, as it effects the wages paid on the members of those organisations. Dealing with the same question the "Civil Service Journal" the official organ of the Civil Service Association of this State, is responsible for the statement that at a recent ordinary meeting of the council of that association the secretary was instructed to forward to the Classification Board of Commissioners the following extracts from, it was stated, the report of proceedings at the annual general meeting of the Union Bank of Australia, Ltd., held in London on July 24 last:—"Opening address of chairman of directors:—'Looking at the statements of profits we find in the item dealing with salaries an increase of about £2,000, due to ordinary causes, including new branches, spread generally over Australasia. In this connection I desire to warn the shareholders that they must expect further increases in this direction not only on account of the ordinary expansion of business and the opening of new branches, but on account of the increased cost of living throughout the country. While guarding carefully against any undue increase in expense, the directors feel it incumbent upon them to see that the staff is adequately remunerated, and that their salaries should not compare unfavourably with those of other institutions. I am confident that the board will have the hearty support of the shareholders in this policy.' Remarks by chairman when replying to a question asked by a shareholder:— . . . . . With reference to my previous remarks regarding probable increase in expenditure on account of salaries I may say that we are considering certain points as regards the salaries of junior clerks, hoping to make the service still more attractive than it is, and to put them on a better footing.' Bearing on the same subject a letter, it is reported was received at the meeting of the council from the general secretary of the Railway Officers' Association suggesting a conference of delegates from that body, the Teachers Union and the Civil Service Association to consider the advisableness of asking for a special increase in salaries to meet the increased cost of living. It was resolved, however, that the council could not fall in with the suggestion, in view of action already taken to obtain a special allowance with the classification, "and the promise of the Government to give effect to the classification as from July 1 last."

UNION OF THE CHURCHES.

An important development occurred on Wednesday in relation to the general negotiations now proceeding in respect to the proposed union of Churches. The Presbyterian committee on the Federation of the Churches, representing all the Australian States, met in the Assembly Hall yesterday and to-day. The Rev. Dr. Clouston presided. The negotiations with the Methodist and Congregational Churches with a view to their union with the Presbyterian Church were continued, and steps were taken to further them. A report was made of an informal meeting attended by representatives of the Anglican Churches with those of the Presbyterians, Methodists, and congregationalists, and after discussion the following motion was agreed to:—"That the committee on the federation of the Churches recommends to the General Assembly that any further negotiations with the Anglican Church must rest on an acknowledgment of the validity of the orders of the non-Episcopal Churches, since the claim to possess the only valid orders among the Protestant Churches rests on the sacredotal principles which involve other doctrinal positions, especially in regard to the sacraments with which no compromise is possible."

CHILD LABOUR IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

"Child labor is interesting considerably with the good work of our schools and helping to cripple our nation" was the opinion expressed by District-Inspectors Friend at Chatswood New South Wales, when speaking of influences that nullified the best efforts of teachers. If, he said, people of the populous centres had a correct idea of the conditions prevailing in some country districts they would rise against them and do their best to minimise them or stamp them out. Several inspectors in their reports had written alarming things having reference to dairying and rabbiting districts. He could vouch for the truth of the statements because he had been an inspector at such places for several years. A few weeks ago he got a letter from the owner of a station in the Young district, a great sheep and wheat country, where there was a good supply of rabbits. The writer stated:—"This tapping business is a very serious matter, and if something is not done to prevent growing youth from following the occupation. Then they must grow up miserable specimens of humanity. Boys and sometimes girls, are out all night setting traps, and when they go to school are quite unfit to learn anything. Anyone who has been much of them cannot mistake the trappers. They have a worn-out appearance, their habits are dirty, they live in surroundings that are filthy, and their whole life is a degrading one. Once a boy takes to it for some time he becomes useless for anything else."

PAPUA.

Development is proceeding in Papua, judging by the improvement in the financial position. The balance-sheet for the first nine months of the last financial year has reached the Minister of External Affairs. It shows that the revenue was £33,980, an increase of £11,114 on the figures for the preceding period. The main advance was in the Customs receipts which amounted to £23,454, as compared with £17,381. The postal receipts more than doubled, and fines and judicial fees increased from £397 to £507. Native labor fees went from £633 to £920, mining receipts from £588 to £1,233, and pearl buyers, licenses from £100 to £325. For the nine months the Commonwealth grants amounted to £18,750. The statement of expenditure promises a good surplus for the year. For eleven departments it amounted to £45,329, showing a credit balance of £6,000 for nine months.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR RICH AND POOR.

The Minister of Defence stated on Saturday that a misapprehension existed at Broken Hill, where there seemed to be an impression that working men could not allow their sons to have military career owing to the expense entailed in passing examination for promotion Senator Pearce explained that there were no charges at the Military College, and that students were paid regular salaries during their residence at the college. Decent boys, who were capable of passing all the prescribed examinations, could secure positions at the college whether they were the sons of working people or not. Of the first batch of students admitted to the college the majority were State school boys. Our intention is quite the opposite said the Prime Minister, when seen regarding the Broken Hill complaint. "If it is discovered that any examination fees prevent the humblest in the community from having an equal chance at examinations with the richest they will be altered to meet the condition."

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

TURKEY'S THIRD APPEAL.

KING GEORGE DECLINES TO INTERVENE.

Italy Immovable to German Approaches.

TURKISH MAIN FLEET SAFE AT THE DARDANELLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 1.

It is officially announced in Constantinople that Greece is mobilising, which would seem to forecast Turkish action against Greece. On the other hand, the mobilisation is officially denied in Athens.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 1.

The Porte has issued a notification that Turkish lights in the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, the Dardanelles, and the Aegean and Adriatic Seas have been extinguished since yesterday.

An attempt to attack the Italian post office in Stamboul was frustrated by the police.

The whereabouts of the main Turkish squadron, which left Beirut on Thursday for Constantinople, is unknown.

MALTA, OCT. 1.

Five British battleships and three cruisers have arrived here.

ST. PETERSBURG, OCT. 1.

As elsewhere, Italy's action does not find any defenders in Russia, but the opinion is held that Turkey's misguided international policy is responsible for her isolation.

The Press points out that despite Peace Tribunals and associations, recent events show that might is still right,

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT 1.

The Porte has addressed a fresh appeal to the Powers, hoping that there is still time to avert a war, and stating that, pending a reply, Turkey supends all measures, which she is entitled to adopt as a result of Italy's declaration of war.

The Porte has also issued a communication to the newspapers stating that no measures will be taken against Italian subjects, or Italian interests pending the result of the appeal.

The Turkish squadron from Beirut has arrived safely in the Dardanelles.

BARI, OCT. 2.

Turkish torpedo boats are scouring the Southern Adriatic. Shipping is at a standstill.

ROME, OCT. 2.

Italian vessels are unable to leave Corfu, owing to the torpedo-boats outside.

German Intervention.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 2.

The King of England has replied to a telegraphic appeal from the Sultan, regretting his inability to intervene between Italy and Turkey.

The German Emperor, in reply to a similar message, expressed real friendship and veneration for the Sultan and declared that he had already instructed the German Ambassador to make an effort to intervene, but that the isolated action of Germany, unsupported by the other Powers, had been without effect. However, in deference to His Majesty's wishes, the Emperor would, circumstances permitting, make another proposal for mediation, and submit a similar suggestion to the other Powers.

The German Ambassador has explained to the Grand Vizier that it is most unlikely that the German Emperor's action will have any result.

A message from Constantinople to the *Daily Telegraph* states that Germany has already twice approached Italy, the second time pressingly, but that Italy was immovable, and indicated that any further attempt at intervention would be made at the risk of a dislocation of the Triple Alliance. As this was contrary to the interests of Turkey, Germany regretfully concluded that nothing more could be done.

The lighthouses in Italy, and in the Italian possessions on the Red Sea have also extinguished their lights.

LONDON, OCT. 2.

The Turkish Embassy in London is being inundated with offers of service.

Bombardment of Tripoli.

MALTA, OCT. 1,

The report of the bombardment of Tripoli is so far unconfirmed, except that a second telegram via Paris mentions that the bombardment ceased almost immediately. The message adds that the Turks are retiring into the interior, where they are preparing for resistance.

LONDON, OCT 2.

The reports of the bombardment of Tripoli, apparently originated in the fact that the Italian warships, lying off the town, have been indulging in gun-practice.

A message from Athens to the *Daily Mail* states that the torpedo-boat, driven ashore at Preveza, is lost. The captain of the vessel was killed by a shell, and eight of the crew were drowned.

ROME, OCT 2.

King Victor Emmanuel, it is stated, insists on being consulted about orders in connection with the Tripoli expedition. His Majesty is anxious that the expedition shall be a demonstration of the efficiency of the Italian Army and Navy in the eyes of Europe.

LONDON, OCT 2.

Amid a host of contradictory reports, it appears certain that the Italians have not landed in Tripoli, and that no fighting has occurred except on the coast of the Adriatic where two or three torpedo-boats or destroyers have been captured or disabled.

Sixteen hundred Italians landed at Preveza after the destruction of the forts.

Italian newspapers remind the English Press that Italy was the only country which stood by Britain during the Boer war. Italy understood that the cause of civilisation was then at stake, as now and hopes that the English papers will reconsider their judgment.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 2.

The Commander of the Turkish fleet reports that he circumvented the Italian squadron which sought to intercept it before it reached the Dardanelles.

ATHENS, OCT. 2.

Turkey has informed Greece that the latter has no need to be offended at the military movements on the frontier, which are due to the war. This is regarded as disposing of the reports of an invasion of Thessaly.

PORTUGUESE PLOT.

Numerous Arrests at Oporto.

LISBON, OCT. 2.

One hundred and fifty-five arrests have been made at Oporto, in connection with the the Monarchist plot. The arrests include eleven soldiers. Seven arrests have been made in Lisbon, where the Monarchist flag and arms were seized.

HOME RULE CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, OCT. 2.

There was a vast Home Rule demonstration in Dublin yesterday. Thousands of people from all parts of Ireland took part, and marched in procession through the streets to witness the unveiling of a statue to Mr. Parnell, of whom Mr. John Redmond made an eloquent eulogy.

TOBACCO MILLIONAIRE.

LONDON, OCT. 2.

The late Mr. Henry Wills left over two million pounds sterling.

LANCASHIRE TEXTILE TRADES.

Federation of Unions.

LONDON, OCT. 2.

The Huddersfield conference of Lancashire textile unions has decided upon federation with a view to common action in the event of trouble arising in any section of the textile trade.

The conference has passed a resolution, protesting against the formation of a Volunteer Police.

DEATH OF SIR HERBERT RISLEY.

LONDON, OCT. 2.

The death is announced of Sir Herbert Risley.

Sir Herbert Hope Risley, K.C.I.E., had a distinguished career in many departments of administration in India, but is principally celebrated for his remarkable ethnographical knowledge. He was regarded as the greatest living authority on the peoples of India, and his recent book is considered the most comprehensive and most reliable work of reference on the subject. Sir Herbert Risley was the son of the Rev. John Holford Risley, and was born in 1851. He was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, and entered the Indian Civil Service in 1873. He first served as an assistant magistrate and Collector in Bengal and also as assistant to the Director-General of Statistics. He was promoted to be Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in 1877, and became Under-Secretary, Revenue and General Departments in January 1878, officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, in February 1879, and Assistant Commissioner, January 1880. After being engaged on survey work in 1884, his first official connection with the ethnographical survey began in January, 1885. He was then placed upon the special duty of compiling statistics relating to the castes and occupations of the people of Bengal, and one of the results of this research was his subsequent work on the "Tribes and Castes of Bengal." He acted as a Deputy Commissioner during the next four years until in 1890 he was appointed a member and Secretary of the Police Commission. During the next two years he was a Collector, and then in 1891, was appointed Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial and Municipal departments. He was also a member of the Bengal Legislative Council in 1892-93 and also for a period subsequent to 1895. His services were rewarded in 1892 with the C. I. E. In 1899, he was appointed Census Commissioner, and in 1902, became officiating Secretary to the Home Department of the Government of India. He was confirmed in this appointment in 1903, receiving the C. S. I. in the following year, and the K. C. I. E. in 1907. He became a temporary member of the Governor-General's Council in 1909, but retired in February of last year, when he was succeeded by Mr. J. L. Jenkins of the Government of Bombay. From 1901 until that time he had been Hon Director of Ethnography in India. Since his retirement he had been Secretary of the Judicial and Public Department at the India Office.

In his capacity as Home Member, he came before the Indian public very prominently in connection with the measures adopted by Government for the suppression of sedition. It was in connection with this movement that he issued the famous circular which bears his name. Always a brilliant and able officer of the distinguished service of which he was a member his name will be always associated with the reforms that were added to the Indian Statute Book during Lord Minto's regime. Sir Herbert Risley did much useful work on which the Government placed the highest value. His great experience of Indian administration gained from the successive portfolios he held under the Government was reflected in his able minutes and a complete grasp of the problems of the day, which were dealt with with an honesty of purpose and integrity that gained for him the admiration and confidence of all right-minded natives of India. One measure with which he was closely associated was the Official Secrets Act. Here he brought himself into direct conflict with a section of the Press of India, which feared the powerful weapon Government could wield to prevent and, if necessary, make penal the publication of official information, which was undesirable in the interest of Government policy.

He was married in 1879, to Emilie Julie, daughter of Frederick Oppermann of Hanover.

His publications included "Preventive Marriage in Bengal." "Widow and Infant Marriage," "Sikkim and Tibet," "Tribes and Castes of Bengal," "Ethnographic Glossary," "Anthropometric Data," "Manual of Ethnography in India," and "The People of India."

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCT. 1.

The P. and O. steamer "Persia" left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day, with the outward mails of the 22nd of September.

"INDIA UNDER LORD CURZON."

Mr. Lovat Fraser's New Book.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 2.

Mr. Lovat Fraser's book, "India under Lord Curzon, and after," will be published tomorrow.

The *Times* to-day announces a special review by Lord Milner.

In the preface to the book, Mr. Fraser states that Lord Curzon is in no sense responsible for the book. He did not suggest nor inspire it, nor has he seen a line of it. The author had no access to the private documents or correspondence.

The book covers the whole range of modern Indian politics, and their development from Lord Elgin to Lord Hardinge of Penshurst. It contains much hitherto unpublished matter, including a remarkable account of the Kabul Mission, an explanation why the spheres of influence in Persia were defined on the present basis, and a narrative, from Russian official sources of reasons which led to the unexpected decision to send large reinforcements into Transcaspia during the Russia-Japanese war.

The book, though evidently intended to defend Lord Curzon's viceroyalty, is frankly critical throughout, and frequently disagrees with Lord Curzon's policy, and decisions.

Sir Francis Younghusband's Lhassa treaty is rather severely analysed.

Lord Kitchener's reforms, and the controversy regarding the Military Department are exhaustively discussed. The author says that later knowledge shows the sincerity of the Home Government's decision cannot be impugned, though it is to be deplored.

A notable chapter declares that England is bemused with drugs and sham imperialism, and vigorously protests against the widespread belief at home that India is held by bayonets rather than by merits of the British rule.

AMERICAN DAM DISASTER.

LONDON, OCT. 2.

The return of panic-stricken fugitives, at first reported missing, has reduced the death-roll in consequence of the Austin disaster to 400.

NEW PRESIDENT OF MEXICO

General Madero Elected.

LONDON, OCT. 2.

General Madero has been elected President of Mexico.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

LONDON, OCT. 2.

The *Times*, to-day, states that Sir Charles Lucas will shortly retire from the Colonial Office.

[Sir Charles Lucas is the Head of the Dominions Department in the Colonial Office. He is a son of the late H. J. Lucas M. D. and was born in August, 1853. He has written an "Historical Geography of the British Colonies" and a History of Canada.]

DASSERA IN MYSORE.

Arrival of Guests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, OCTOBER 2.

This afternoon's mail train brought in most of the European guests who have been invited over by the Maharaja for the Dassera festivities. They include Colonel Mackerrey, Cameron Highlanders; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stanley Ismay; Major Standage, Residency Surgeon; Capt. Henderson, Cavalry Brigade; Dr. Morris Travers, Director, Indian Institute of Science; Mr. J. C. Tait, Principal, Bangalore Central College; Rev. Wright, Chaplain of Mercara; Mr. G. V. Scovell of Bangalore, Mr. P. L. Bowring, Special Magistrate Kolar Goldfield Mining Board; Messrs. Crawford and Pilkington, coffee planters of Mysore; Mr. Vethenell, of Mysore Geological Department, Mr. Witherall, Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Beams, Chief Electrical Engineer, and a few others as well as a few ladies who are all staying in Government House camp. Col. Jones Military Secretary to the Maharaja is looking after the comfort of the guests.

No programme of the engagements has been drawn up this year for them. They will attend the European Durbar this afternoon and witness the State Procession to-morrow. The usual State Banquet seems to have fallen through so that there will be no after-dinner speeches.

ALLEGED MURDER OF HILL BOY.

Accused Committed to Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 2.

Mr. Harrison, C. S., First Class Magistrate, passed orders this morning in the case in which Corporal Cox of the Lancashire Fusiliers was arrested and placed on trial in connection with the murder of a hill-boy named Mangtu near the Volunteer Club. The accused was charged by the Court under Sections 304 (2), 304 (A), 325 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code and has been committed to the Lahore Chief Court Sessions.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

SUICIDE OR TRAIN ACCIDENT?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 2.

Mr. H. M. Paterson, Assistant, Messrs. Finlay Fleming and Co., was run over by a local express yesterday at the Cantonment Station. A European onlooker says that Paterson left his bicycle with a porter on the platform and threw himself under the train. The driver of the train also corroborates this statement. The porter, however, says that Paterson missed his footing in attempting to board the train which does not stop at that station.

POSTING OF CURRENCY NOTES.

Protest against the Prohibition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 1.

The Calcutta Trades Association have written to the Government of India protesting against the notice by the Director-General of Post Office that currency notes shall not be sent by post except in registered covers. The latter says the Committee regard with grave apprehension and alarm the effects of clause 2 of the notification which practically confers employee of the Post Office power to open and examine any and every upon every letter or packet registered or unregistered which passes through his hands. For it is obvious that unless such letter or parcel be first opened the contents cannot be discovered; it is sufficient for the employe concerned to suspect that the letter or packet contains currency notes to justify his action to himself as his superiors. One of the most serious results of this Clause, if enforced and persisted in, will be to destroy all confidence in the mind of the public in the usefulness and inviolable secrecy afforded by the Post Office.

The Committee recognise that in important centres such as Presidency Towns where volume of correspondence is large and where it is possible to exercise more careful supervision, there is little time or opportunity for employes to indulge in the pastime of opening letters on suspicion, but in small mofussil Post Offices where employe is a law unto himself and where he has no superior to exercise any sort of supervision over his actions, temptation to open and examine letters and parcels that pass through his hands on suspicion pretended or real that they contain currency notes is hard to resist. In localities where every one knows or wants to know every one else's business, information thus obtained might be considerably to detriment of the sender and of the receiver. The Committee cannot but conclude that this aspect of the question did not occur to the framers and the notification be withdrawn.

INDIAN AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Comptroller-General's Status to be Improved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, OCT. 2.

The Government of India have before them the question of the reorganisation of the Audit Department to which Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson hinted during the Budget discussion in the Council last cold weather in Calcutta, and in this connection Mr. Gillan, C. S. has submitted a scheme which is under examination and it is understood that the whole of the Audit Department will be overhauled. During recent years the financial and audit work which devolved on the Comptroller and Auditor-General have greatly increased and it is not improbable that the opportunity offered will be availed of to relieve this officer of the financial portion of his duties such as budgets, loans, banks, etc.. It is recognised that this officer should be an independent Audit Officer, a point which was raised by the Welby Commission and pressed upon the Legislative Council by Mr. Gokhale last session in Calcutta and that enhanced powers should be conferred on this officer and in certain important matters of audit, he should be independent of the executive control of the Government of India and brought more in direct touch with the Secretary of State. Important changes in this direction, it is expected, may be proposed by the Government of India and the Secretary of State will be addressed on the subject before long.

HOME TREASURY BALANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 2.

The Government of India, it is understood, have addressed the Secretary to State on the question of home treasury balances. This question has been under the consideration of the Government of India for some time and the Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong raised it at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 22nd instant. A despatch has now been sent home and the final decision of this vexed question rests with the India Office.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Resolution at Hindu Conference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 2.

A resolution in favour of primary education was moved by Lala Lajpat Rai at the Punjab Hindu Conference at Amritsar. He repudiated the idea of there being any conflict between the claims of sanitation and universal education. On the contrary, he pointed out that the introduction of the latter would help the cause of the former, and there was no ground for the fear expressed in the presidential address about sanitation being neglected.

A resolution according full support to Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill was then passed.

A resolution strongly supporting the scheme of the Hindu University was also passed and representative sub-committees for carrying out the scheme were formed.

FAREWELL TO LORD AND LADY LAWLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 2.

A public farewell entertainment to H. E. the Governor and Lady Lawley will take place on the Island on the 28th instant, at 9 p. m.

At a largely-attended meeting of the Indian ladies' held on Friday evening, it was decided to present a farewell address to Lady Lawley, prior to her departure and a general committee was appointed for the purpose.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

Improved by Recent Rains.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 2.

Recent rains have greatly improved the agricultural situation all over India and satisfactory reports are being received from the affected areas. The situation in Gujarat is receiving keen attention and several famine relief railway projects referred by Mr. Carlyle at the last meeting of the Legislative Council have been taken in hand.

Sanction has accordingly been given to the carrying out of the earthwork of the Jamnagar-Dwarka Railway for which a formal notification will be issued this week. The work on the Dhasra-Kunda Railway will also be expedited.

DELHI DURBAR.

Viceroy Visits the Camp.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, OCT. 2.

The Viceroy to-day inspected the route fixed for the Imperial procession on the day of State Entry and attended a special meeting of the Durbar Committee. His Excellency leaves to-night, not to-morrow as previously wired, and is expected to pay another visit to Delhi by the middle of this month.

INDIAN HIGH COURTS ACT.

New Judges likely to be Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 2.

The Government of India have now received the new Indian High Courts Act of 1911 which lately received the Royal assent. The Act applies to all High Courts and enables the Governor-General-in-Council to appoint temporary Judges and confers upon them the power to create High Courts in any Province in India. The Government will now take up the question of strengthening the Calcutta High Court and probably new Judges will be appointed before the re-opening of the High Court after the long vacation.

BURGLARIES IN CALCUTTA.

Police Raids and fifty-six arrests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 2.

As a result of the recent epidemic of burglaries in European quarters of Calcutta a raid was made in Dhakuria Bazar on Sunday night and thirty seven old offenders were arrested. Another raid was made in the new market and nineteen arrests were made. The men will be sent up for trial.

COOCH BEHAR.

New Maharaja Proclaimed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 2.

Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur was proclaimed Maharaja of Cooch Behar today. In the presence of a large crowd the Dewan read the proclamation in English and in Bengalee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 2.

Captain J. L. Grinlinton, 85th Company, R. G. A., is appointed Instructor of Gunnery in Bombay, vice Major Mayne who is posted to the 60th Company, on promotion.

Lieut L. A. Coker, 92nd Battery, R. F. A., is transferred to the 52nd Battery.

Major A. H. Bowring, 92nd Battery, R. F. A., is posted to the Home Establishment.

Captain Peiniger, R. G. A., is posted to the 62nd Company.

Captain Marshall is transferred from the 62nd to the 81st Company.

Major R. W. C. Keays, 86th Infantry, is appointed to be 2nd-in-Command of the Regiment.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following orders were issued by General Sir Edmund Barrow. G. C. B., Commanding the Southern Army, from Head-Quarters at Ootacamund on September 26.

81st Pioneers.—Major N. B. Dunscombe, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major A. M. Anderson granted leave or until further orders.

12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).—Major W. K. H. Campbell, Double Company Commander to be 2nd-in-Command. pro tem, vice Major W. C. Black seconded.

BOMBAY TELEGRAPHISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Actual happenings have shown that the Telegraph subordinates, more than those of other Government Departments, have good grounds for dissatisfaction. Apart from the numerous disabilities under which they serve they have opposed to them the machinations of the superior branch of the service who make no secret of their lack of sympathy in all matters affecting the welfare of the subordinates whose confidence in the administration of the Department has been so completely shaken that they have on more than one occasion advanced the desirability of appointing a Civil Servant to the post of Director-General. The indifference shown to the rightful claims of the men has forced them to organise into a body for purposes of defence and advancement. The existence of such organisation apart from any other consideration is the best proof in support of the indictment made above. The present action of the authorities in their handling a various legitimate grievances affecting the Bombay Telegraph staff further support the charge. It is unfortunate that the inquiry should have fallen to Mr. R. O. Lees who has always been looked upon as unfavourably disposed to the subordinates at large and for which reason strong exception was taken by the staff to his appointment on the Telegraph Committee.

The staff naturally feel aggrieved and disappointed at the manner in which it is sought not only to deprive them of their ordinary claims as workers, but at the high-handed procedure in bringing official pressure to bear on certain active members of the Association. The staff are further surprised that the appeal to the Director-General to grant the appointment of a committee has received no notice.

At a General Meeting of the members held last night, the following resolutions were passed:—

1. That this meeting lodges a respectful protest against the summary method of inquiry by the Circle Director into the grievances of the staff and feel that in refusing them their prayer for the appointment of a committee they have been denied ordinary sympathy and justice.

2. That the Director-General again be approached with the respectful request that he be graciously pleased to direct a withdrawal of the charges against the Association Committee and a reopening of an investigation into the grievances of the staff with the appointment of a committee.

3. That this meeting respectfully emphasises the legal right of the Association to discuss freely and bring to notice legitimate grievances of the staff and views any official action against its members as opposed to individual lawful right and as occasioning justifiable ground for widespread discontent.

4. That this meeting passes a vote of confidence in the Director-General.

At a General Meeting of the Calcutta Centre of the Association held last night the following resolution was passed:—"That this meeting affirms the right of the Association to discuss and bring to notice legitimate grievances of the staff and feel that the Director-General in whose sense of justice and fair play they have unbounded confidence will not support local authorities whose action can only tend to loosen the bond of loyalty and respect so essential to harmonious working.—Yours, etc.

H. BARTON,
General Secy. I. T. A.

Oct. 2.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

SEVERAL hundred men of the Hammersmith contingent of the National Reserve reported upon grand parade at the Western Garden grounds of the Earl's Court Exhibition, when Major-General Sir John Stevens presented badges to about one hundred and fifty of the recently enrolled members. The division consisted of seven companies, representing the present Hammersmith National Reserve strength of 728 non-commissioned officers and men and 43 officers. Major-General Stevens arrived shortly after five o'clock with a number of staff officers, and they at once proceeded to the temporary platform erected alongside the Western Gardens grand stand. Captain Budden being at hand to assist in the work of presenting the badges.

At a concerted signal the men, who were lined up in their respective companies, proceeded to march past the general, who responded to the salutes of the respective officers, while the Royal Garrison Artillery Band (Dover) played "The British Grenadiers." It was an inspiriting sight to see them—old men and young, rich and poor, silk hat and frock coat side by side with stained corduroys. Many are still sturdy and erect, while others, bent with years, were wearing the medalled trophies of fields that have made England glorious; and not England alone, for Welsh, Scotch, and Irish names figured in the list of heroes. Splendid fellows they were as they marched in fours past the reviewing platform, and a touch of pride—not unmixed with pathos—was given to the spectacle by one grey haired man, stooping beneath the burden of 70 winters, who feebly brought up the parade, many paces to the rear, amid the admiring plaudits of the bystanders.

MAJOR-GENERAL STEVENS'S ADDRESS.

After the formal march past the recipients of badges were duly handed their emblem of voluntary national duty by Major-General Stevens, who subsequently, in a stirring address, complimented the men upon their magnificent patriotism. Most of those present, he declared, had enlisted as Regulars, or otherwise, for a certain number of years, and when their period of service had expired, they were under no liability for further service. In the event of a national contingency— and who could foresee or foretell how soon such a contingency might arise?—England would require men, and especially trained men. Every man on that parade, he continued, was a trained man, and it might be imagined that they would wish to enjoy their well-earned repose. But those were men who, in the past, realised that they owed a duty to their country. They had in the past given their time to military training and military duties, and once more they had come forward patriotically and given their promise that they would stand shoulder to shoulder in the fighting ranks of the nation should it again need their services. The badge he had the privilege of presenting to them was a badge of honour approved by the King, and when their children or children's children asked them why they still wore it, the answer would be: "While I have strength in my body, I place it at the disposal of my country and my King".

Major-General Stevens next reminded them that the trained men of the London contingents already numbered over 15,000 officers and men, among whom was the first veteran in the land, Field-Marshal Lord Roberts. He (Major-General Stevens) observed amongst the spectators at that parade a number of young men, and if they had not yet joined any of the Territorial Forces in the country, he would like them to consider the question whether, enjoying, as they did, the privilege of belonging to the greatest Empire the world had ever seen, they did not feel that to this privilege was attached a duty and obligation. The obligation was to prepare themselves and become qualified to undertake the universal duty, the primitive duty of manhood, to be able to protect, when necessary, their hearth and home.

Major-General Stevens then read a telegram which he had just received from the Mayor of Hammersmith, expressing regret that he and the mayoress were unavoidably prevented from being present, and he, the general, concluded with a warm tribute to Sir William Bull, Lieut.-Colonel Lewis, Captain Budden, and others who had contributed so much to the success of the Hammersmith contingent of the National Reserve.

OFFICERS' VIEWS ON THE TERRITORIALS

"You will never make the Territorial Army really efficient until you give the men some sort of retaining fee," said a captain of the force to one of our representatives yesterday. "The voluntary principle is not a basis upon which a proper fighting force can be maintained through normal times. It needs a certain amount of modification in order that rules of attendance and so on may be effectively forced on the men. It seems to me that this can only be achieved by holding out to a Territorial some tangible advantage accruing to each year's service."

This opinion represents one of the forms which the wide demand for the payment of Territorials is taking at the present time. "If a sum of £5 or £6 per year were to be allotted to a Territorial," continued this officer, "conditions could be imposed upon the receipt of it. It is not reasonable to suppose that the State would authorise such a retaining fee without seeing that the unit became more valuable. You suggest that the Territorial would be subjected to a number of quite unnecessary duties and to a surplus of routine in order that his money value might be thoroughly worked out of him. Well, this might be a plausible objection if the present training of a Territorial did not leave him with at least five or six pounds' worth of inefficiency against his fighting credit. Two things are quite certain—first, that we cannot get conscription in England, and, second, that the voluntary principle alone cannot give a civilian anything more than a military veneer."

THE PERSONAL FACTOR.

Various as are the forms which the present movement for the payment of the Territorial Army takes, the primary motive of the agitators is to secure an efficience as nearly equivalent to that of a conscript force as possible. It is recognised that the keenness of a volunteer is liable to fluctuation, that he may take eagerly to certain aspects of military training, and may practically neglect other aspects which are essential to an effective fighting unit. He is not subject to penalties; his civilian life is not interrupted by any awkward and disagreeable stipulations. Therefore, his training and efficiency depend largely on his personal qualities, and upon voluntary submission to the disagreeable and awkward conditions which attach to Territorial service. But if he were solidly paid in some way by the State, the State could insist that he received the full mechanical training which constitutes the framework of fighting efficiency. While he would not be a conscript, he would be drawn much more closely into a dependence upon State authority in military matters; the advantage of the relation being calculated in definite terms, the State would have power to force his efficiency up to a stipulated point.

"The Territorial Army will never appeal to the working classes as fully and as consistently as it might," said another officer of the force, "until payment is at least a subsidiary attraction. I am convinced that the amount of fluctuation in the force at present is greater than it ought to be. The fact is that men get tired of the work. I am, of course, speaking of the artisan class; these men find that service ties them in many ways, whereas they receive no compensation at all. When the first military fervour wears off, any domestic inducement leads them to throw up the service altogether. There is one obvious suggestion which does not go so far as the other suggestions tending towards payment, namely, that the Territorial should receive ordinary Army pay while he is in camp. But I personally do not believe that this reform would give you an efficient standing average of men, year in and year out. No doubt, the wealthier units would scoff at any suggestion of payment, so far as they themselves were concerned, and the sum allotted would in any case be too small to alter their attitude to the service. But would it be too small, to alter the general public attitude to the Territorial Army? I do not enter into the question whether the country could afford anything sufficiently substantial to count in the ordinary man's calculations of the pros and cons of joining the service. Nevertheless, it seems to me that if it could do so, you would be assured of a more regular force, and that by the very conditions under which the receipt of the money was allowed the worthless elements among the possible recruits would be ruled out. The steady wage-earners in the trades would become steady wage-earners in the Territorial Army, and that is just the class of man of whom the bulk of the force should be composed."

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

The last scene of the German manœuvres, and their conclusion at so unexpectedly early an hour, provoked many rumours of political excitement. The General Staff dispersed the 100,000 men engaged with remarkable speed and smoothness. Two hundred military trains were used without interfering with the ordinary passenger traffic, and before the end of the week the whole force will have regained its quarters. The manœuvres have proved to the German army the invaluable services which may be rendered by air craft, and particularly by aeroplanes, if the weather permits. Had Sunday's wind continued, the opposing generals would have depended entirely on their horsemen for reconnaissance work, and the operations would have been prolonged if they had been allowed an unfettered course. The general impression left by this concentration of the finest troops in Germany is that the army still maintains and seeks to raise its high standard of material and moral efficiency. In technical appliances and men and horses it is as was organized and equipped as possible. The task of the chief who proposes to defeat its numerous legions will be a heavy one. An army which is able to defeat the Germans must be at least as skilfully directed, for it is in its corps of officers and its higher leadership that the superiority of the new empire has hitherto consisted.

BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The £3 Tax Avoided.

An interesting aspect of the Indian position has come into notice recently (says the "Natal Mercury"). The matter relates to the measures authorised by the late Natal Parliament for the relief—in their intention—of Asiatic labourers in the Province who found themselves under the pressure of the annual licence fee of £3. This is applicable to both males and females, who, having performed their indentures period of service elect not to engage in a further contract of labour, and to take the status of "free Indians." The annual licence was enacted by Act 17 of 1895, the object behind it being to encourage the repatriation of time-expired Indians, but it is a matter of common knowledge that the payment up to a year or two ago was never adequately enforced, with the result that many of the Indians in Natal were indebted to the Government in considerable arrears for unpaid taxes. The difficulties of the matters found their expression in Act 16 of 1910, which provided that if an Indian accepted re-indenture or "other contract of service" after the passing of this Statute, he was not to be liable for arrears up to a period not exceeding two years, and in the event of his leaving this country the arrears were to lapse altogether.

The Indians, as has been seen before, have had the advantage of somewhat resourceful legal advice, and they appear to have been induced to make avail of the expressions in this enactment in a rather ingenious way. Numbers of them have been found lately entering into civil contracts with other Indians, under the Master and Servants Act of 1840, for periods of service which largely correspond with the limit laid down by the Act of 1910. The arrangement, as it seems has been reciprocal in many cases. One Indian has engaged himself to another, and the second to the first, and so on through a number of variations. The idea behind this behaviour, or at any rate inspiring those who have advised it, is that the engagement comes within the meaning of "contract of service" in the 1910 Act and that, therefore, the Indians are provided with a way of escape from their tax arrears, and may avoid them altogether by returning to India within the two years stipulated.

To this extent, it is understood, they have been so far successful. The matter, however, has recently been presented to the attention of the Union Attorney-General, who has decided that, although the Indians have removed themselves from liability for arrears during the two years over which these engagements extend, if the contracts are legally entered into, they are not absolved from current taxes. This is declared as meaning that the individuals concerned will still have to pay the £3 due for this year, as well as in succeeding years, unless they return to their own country, and if the latter result is achieved, it is stated as a matter of some likelihood that the authorities will not be too insistent as regards the payment of past arrears, however questionable the strategy which has been employed to avoid it.

OPIUM IN CHINA.

Provincial Restrictions.

A correspondent writing from Peking, on Aug. 25 says:—Opium questions have again been to the fore this week. It is understood that the irregular taxes imposed by the Viceroy at Canton have now been withdrawn and that satisfactory assurances have been forthcoming that they shall not be reimposed in the future. This being the case, Great Britain will probably accede to China's request for the exclusion of Indian opium from Szechuan, Shansi, and the Manchurian Provinces, as soon as the officials concerned have reported to the Throne in a memorial that cultivation of the poppy in these provinces has entirely ceased, and that it will never be revived. A rescript or edict approving of the memorial will be the last step before Britain's formal consent is given.

As I have pointed out before, the exclusion of opium from these five provinces is really only a technical metter, as they have never been large importers of Indian opium. Agitations are now afoot in Dhihli and Fukien for these provinces to be included in the list to which Indian opium may not be imported, and doubtless as soon as the authorities have convinced themselves that poppy cultivation has been entirely suppressed, as formal application will be made to the British Legation.

SLOCKS AT HONGKONG.

It has leaked out that negoti[illegible] progress in regard to Persian and Tukish opium stocks at Hongkong. Your readers may remember that China recently notified the Powers that it intended to prohibit the importation of Turkish and Indian opium altogether from January 1 next. It now appears that considerable stocks of Persian opium are held by British merchants at Hongkong. In 1908 a Custom circular was issued by Sir Robert Bredon, notifying that the import of Tukish and Persian opium would be reduced "pari passu" with Indian opium, and that a reduction of one-ninth of the annual import, or 125 piculs would be made annually. For some reason, in 1910 the importation of these varieties of the drug was not up to the authorised amount. The Chinese Government claims that no matter what the nationality of the importers, as it has no treaty obligations either to Turkey or Persia, it is entitled to stop the importation of opium from these countries without any notice, and that by extending the time to Jan., 1, of its own initiative, it allowed a reasonable period of grace.

THE BRITISH ATTITUDE.

What the attitude of the British Legation will be I do not know, but I do not imagine that much sympathy will be felt with the firms concened. The Chinese Government suggest as way out of the difficulty that the Hong Kong stocks should be admitted, but that the amount should be deducted from the annual imports of the India drug. So long as China strictly complies with her treaty obligations, public feeling at home will not favour the excercise of pressure by the British Government in favour of the few British merchants who continue to be interested in the opium traffic.

MYSORE EXHIBITION.

Visits by Maharani and Princesses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, OCT. 2.

Their Highnesses the Maharani, the Princesses and other ladies of the Palace visited the Exhibition early yesterday morning in company with the Yuvaraja. They spent more than two hours in looking over the various sections, in which they took much interest.

The Hon'ble Col. Hugh Daly, Resident in Mysore, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Daly motored in yesterday afternoon from Bangalore. The European guests [illegible] this afternoon by mail train.

His Highness the Maharaja of [illegible] accompanied by the Rani, his Private Secretary and Captain Chatterjee arrived late yesterday evening by motor from Ootacamund, after a brief halt at Nanjangud for tea. They are staying at the Summer Palace.

THE CHANGZOH RIOTS.

Alarming Rumours.

Information regarding the trouble at Changzoh has now reached Shanghai, Sept. 7, and from the news to hand it seems that the situation, at least at the beginning of the week, has been much more serious than was originally anticipated. Since the events of the week-end no details have transpired, but from the complexion which has now been put on the affair, it is very much to be doubted whether anything like tranquillity has been restored. To such an extent had matters gone by Sunday last, that foreign missions were reported to be sacked by the rioters, and one missionary, who was in Changzoh, was warned of the danger that might be expected if he remained there. While the term "rioters" is used, it may be doubted whether the occurrences have not gone beyond this stage, and developed into something more alarming.

A MISSIONARY'S EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. R. C. Wilson of the American Church Mission, Soochow, was in Shanghai, consulting with the Right Rev. Bishop Graves upon the situation at Changzoh. Mr. Wilson is in the habit of proceeding to Changzoh every Sunday for the purpose of conducting services, and on Sunday last he was there as usual. Within the city of Changzoh, which contains from 50,000 to 75,000 inhabitants, the American Church Mission has a Chinese house which is used as a mission chapel, and here the services are conducted and the missionary resides whilst in the city. When Mr. Wilson reached Changzoh on Sunday morning, order had been restored within the city walls, but the streets were full of people, and rumours were flying about regarding pillaging outside in the country.

From what he learned from the Chinese, it seemed that the trouble had started with the approach of the refugees. They sent a message to the local official demanding rice, but were met with the reply that the situation did not at the time warrant its distribution. As they were moving on the city, the magistrate gave orders for the gates to be closed and at the same time sent out soldiers to warn the shopkeepers that it would be as well to close up their establishment. But while the magistrate was sending out the soldiers with this message, a peculiar thing was taking place. Under the chief of the self-Government Bureau were the local police, and as the soldiers were calling at the front doors with the magistrate's message, the police were working round the back of the shops instructing them to remain open. The situation had already in it the elements of seriousness, but here were the authorities evidently at loggerheads.

MOB LAW.

It was understood by the people that rice, of a very poor quality, was stored in Changzoh under the care of the chief of the self-Government Bureau. This was famine rice, and it was said that there was dols. 30,000 worth which, at dols 3 a picul, which it costs, there would make 10,000 piculs. The people now asked for this, but it was found that it had all been disposed of. Report had it that when in need of money, the man in charge had sold it off. Thus no rice for distribution in emergencies remained, and the people now clamoured round the rice shops and the official buildings for food. The magistrate must have refused them, for the trouble then started. It is difficult to place events in their chronological order, but one way or another the mob attacked the yamen and the self-Government Bureau, and broke into the rice shops. These they broke up, and also gained entrance into the stores where merchants kept their rice.

There was a spirit of vengeance in the mob, and soon its attention was turned to individuals, marked out for special hatred by what was regarded by the rioters as a misuse of their official position. Breaking into the house of the chief of the Self-Government Bureau, they searched for him, but he was nowhere to be found. The officials of the older school, the mandarins, next came in for attention. Officials to the number of seven arrived on the scene in their chairs, and immediately the infuriated mob set upon them, and within a few minutes had pulled the chairs to pieces. The officials were glad to be able to escape through the half demolished shops, and all are said to have got clear away. One of the two magistrates of the city seems to have had a very narrow escape. When his house was attacked, he fled from his pursuers to the roof, but here he was caught and severely mauled. Report states that he escaped, but he must have been specially favoured by fortune to be able to do so in these circumstances. The mob also started on the houses of the gentry, and two of these were practically wrecked.

RIOTERS FIRED UPON.

The Magistrates were now able to summon the soldiers to their aid. At first they were told to fire blank cartridges, but when they did so the mob simply stoned them. The next volley was of ball, and upon this the mob dispersed. It is certainly that several, casualties must have taken place but of these there is no account. Either at this juncture, or later, the leader of the rioters was captured, and a horrible death was said to be awaiting him. One of the most cruel forms of torture now known is to hang the victim up by his fingers until death comes, and it was reported that this was his [illegible]. Certainly in the torture before his release by [illegible] the unhappy man would expiate his share [illegible]eat. It was also said that the second le[illegible] been captured, but it was more probable that they were still looking for him.

With the firing of the shots the rioters fled, taking to the country, and peace was restored in the city On Sunday, the soldiers to the number of eighty were patrolling one of the streets, while as fast as possible troops were arriving from Soochow.

TROUBLE IN THE COUNTRY.

Although the city was quiet, it was in reality only a change in the venue of the trouble. In the country the people seem to have joined forces with the officials, and the gentry were still at grips. So serious was the state of affairs that the gentry were enrolling loafers and others as soldiers, giving recruits fifty cents and those who could act as non-commissioned officers a dollar. Evidently they did not trust the troops in the vicinity, and were suffering from a regular panic of the worst kind.

Advantage of this turmoil spreading into the country was taken by two of the local secret societies. These societies are to some extent bands of highwaymen and marauders and all the members carry arms concealed in their clothes. They seem to have joined in the general rising against the officials for such at this stage it must have been and on Monday, the whole countryside was in a state of terror.

DISQUIETING RUMOURS.

The most serious reports were that the people had pillaged two Catholic Mission churches and a Baptist church. It was said that they were to go against every institution, official or otherwise, which wanted contributions of any kind whatever from the people, and thus the churches were marked out as objects of their wrath. The Catholic missions are understood to own a considerable amount of land in that district, for which they draw a revenue, and this would set the people, against them. These reports are, to say the least disquieting, but so far they have not yet received confirmation.

On Sunday Mr. Wilson had conducted the usual services in the chapel inside the city, and had not been interfered with, but as the building is some distance back from the street frontage, the people outside would not know what was proceeding. There had, however, been a threat that the mob intended to burn it down, but fortunately this intention was not followed. So dangerous did his Chinese friends regard the district, more especially for foreigners, that they urged him to leave on Sunday afternoon. He decided to remain until the following day, but was then unable to obtain the usual launch passage as the boat had ceased running. It was a matter of extreme difficulty to obtain a craft to convey him to Soochow, as all boats which were returning to Changzoh from Soochow were compelled to take the troops which were being hurried to the spot. Ultimately he secured a boat overnight, and reached Soochow in safety.

Mr. Wilson returned to Soochow from Shanghai yesterday. To-day he expects to receive information from Changzoh regarding the position there, so that it can be decided whether it is possible again to visit it on Sunday. Had he been there during Saturday's riot, it is possible that he might have fared badly while the mob rule lasted, and it would be futile again to proceed thither unless peace has been restored.—"North China Herlad" (Sept. 9.)

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Eighth Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 2.

To-day being a holiday a fair crowd came from Bombay making up good attendance and in a card of seven events the public had better time in their speculations than of late. The most successful jockeys were Ferguson and Barrett with three and two wins respectively. Further proposals for Bombay are that in addition to having no bookmakers in the second enclosure the number in the first should also be limited and enhanced entrance money charged. Bleach the trainer was again unable to be present owing to a fall through his horse stumbling.

After two disappointments since last winning owing to being made too much use of Grand Duke nicely went in front and won the initial event as he liked, Asfundier being backed but, as usual failing to stay more than six furlongs. The pony race was very open Ask Mamma and Evening Herald were most in demand. Money also went from Ngakapa and Winnie R. on the strength of the latter's performance with Refresher in Calcutta. This again was a runaway win for Fergusson who shook off Evening Herald easily, then held Ask Mamma very safe. A very poor class were out in the Auction Plate, in which Sir Edward was favourite, from Nimar who was better fancied than Nelson despite L. C. Hoyt riding instead of his brother. Golden Day ran well in front, but Nimar wore him down gradually in the straight and just got home from Sir Edward, the last named, was shut in near home and had to come outside otherwise would decidedly have won. Only four started in the Selling Plate Chivary being always a warm favourite from Croat and T. M. S. as before Croat early went to run, but could keep there no further than the distance when Chivalry went away to win very comfortably. T. M. S. finished well second and his not far off her form of couple of years ago when she raced regularly here. The winner was bought by Mr. Forage who on Saturday last Saree in a similar member. In the previous race however, the winner was bought in by the owner for Rs. 1,100. Timing helped to show those in the Consolation Handicap were more than mediocre and the race resulted in a bad upset though owners are credited with good wit. Regent was heavily backed also Guinea Merchant, but the latter soon was in the ruck and never shewed up St. Hilarion; then Ghalyum lead Roz-el-Mulook taking over near the last turn on negotiating which Little Laffy drew up and eventually won suprisingly comfortably. Crown Prince created sensation, but bolting right round the course and again past the mile post where others were waiting. Though only five went for the Welter Plate the betting was good Bright Metal being favourite, then winding up equal with Lovania the latter was first out and made all her own running though Cleverly never allowed to go far ahead followed by Cowslip and Bright Metal. At the home turn Bright Metal made an effort, but Lovania stayed on giving Mr. G. K. his second win. Lastly Abdul Malik and Ashroff were equal favourites from Singer and Jehangir, and a good race was seen. Good Evening made pace, then the favourites were together Ashroff going away at the turn to however be beaten in a ding dong finish by Singer. Winner ran a very much improved horse since last outting and also shewed himself a resolute stayer which confirms the expressed opinion that then he was badly away from the gate.

The following are the details:—

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—First Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st December 1910. Distance, 1 mile.

Mr Ali bin Talib's Grand Duke 8st 13lbs A Ferguson 1
Mr Habib's Bashir 7st..............Kamad 2
Mr Oomer's Well Done 8st 7lbs..............Evans 3
Mr Goculdas' Asfundier 8st 8lbs ....A Hoyt 4

Also Ran:—Young Japan 7st 5lbs, Mujeed.

Betting:—5 to 4 against Grand Duke, 2 to 1 Asfundier, 6 to 1 Well Done, tens the rest.

The Race.—Grand Duke went at once to the front followed by Asfundier, Young Japan and Bashir. At the six furlongs, Young Japan was second, but at the turn Asfundier again passed him only himself to be beaten. Bashir coming up, but failing to extend Grand Duke won cantering by five lengths; three between each of the next three. Time—1min. 52 3-5secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

THE BRISBANE PLATE.—First Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, and third Rs. 200, a high weight handicap for ponies 14-2 and under. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Galstaun's Winnie R 7st 7lbs......A Fergusson 1
Mr. Garda's Ask Mamma 9st 2lbs ....Brown 2
Mr. Goculdass' Evening Herald 7st 10lbs A. Hoyt 3
Mr. Torrington's Ngakapa 7st 10lbs........Kuhn 4

Also Ran:—Encourage 8st 5lbs, Meglone.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Ask Mamma, Evening Herald; 3 to 1 Ngakapa; 5 to 1 Winnie R; 12 to 1 Encourage.

The Race:—A perfect start, Evening Herald and Winnie R shortly settling down with a lead from Ngakapa and Ask Mamma. At the three furlongs Ask Mamma came into third place, Winnie R leading, and coming round the turn well in command Ask Mamma came up outside, but nothing could trouble the leader who won anyhow by eight lengths; 2 lengths and 6 lengths. Time—1min 3 3-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Ferguson.)

THE AUCTION PLATE.—First Rs. 500, second Rs. 200 and third Rs. 100 for maiden Arabs 14 hands and under landed on or after 1st July, 1910. Distance, 5 furlongs.

Mr M Goculdass' Nimar 8st 4lbs.........L C Hoyt 1
Mr Heath's Sir Edward 8st 4lbs ....Robinson 2
Mr Valjee Mussajee's Golden Day 7st (cd 7st 2lbs) Mujeed 3
Mr Mahomed Shiraz's Shojelly 7st 12lbs...Brown 4

Also Ran.—Nelson 8st 4lbs A Hoyt; Sidick 8st 1lb azza; Amraoti 7st 9lbs Yussuff; Sattara 7st 9lbs, Kamad; Papa 7st 3lbs, Etul.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Sir Edward, 3 to 1 Nimar; 7 to 2 Shojelly; 8 to 1 Nelson and Golden Day, and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Amraoti gave trouble at the start and tried to bolt and being left took no part in the race, Golden Day leading out from Sattara, Nelson, Nimar, Sir Edward and Shojelly in that order, at the bend Sattara was done and went wide and Nimar came through indulging in a hot race with Golden Day; a furlong from home Sir Edward was shut in, but coming outside missed Nimar by a head beating Golden Day; same distance and two lengths. Time—1 min. 11 2-5 secs.

The winner was bought in for Rs. 1,100.

(Winner trained by Bleach).

A SELLING PLATE.—First Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, and third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,200. Distance, 5 furlongs.

Mr G K's Chivalry 9st 12lbs..................Barrett 1
Nawab Maimudin's T.M.S. 7st 12lbs......Ames 2
Mr R R S's Croat 8st 9lbs..................Brown 3
Messrs. Archedeacon and Francis's Leather Bell 8st 7lbs,..................Evans 4

Betting.—5 to 4 on Chivalry; 5 to 2 against Croat; 9 to 2 T MS; 10 to 1 Heather Bell.

The Race.—Away well together T.M.S. showed slightly but at the half mile Croat led Chivalry by over a length, coming in the straight Chivalry drew on the leader and went away to win easily by three lengths, T.M.S. beating Croat by half a length; 3 lengths next. Time—1min 4secs.

Winner trained by Greenhalgh.

In the auction the winner was bought by Mr Forage for Rs. 3,000.

THE NEW COMERS' CONSOLATION HANDICAP.—First Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, and third Rs. 200. A handicap for Arabs landed since first July 1910 which have not won flat races valued Rs. 1,000 or over. Distance, 1 mile.

Messrs. Mujeed Jurgis and Oomer's Little Laffy 8st 9lbs ....Evans 1
Mr R R S's Regent 8st 12lbs..................Brown 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Roz-el-Mulook 9st 8lbs....A Ferguson 3
Mr Jamshedjee's St Hilarion 7st 3lbs.......Kamad 4

Also Ran.—Guinea Merchant 9st 3lbs, Taylor; One Thousand 8st 12lbs, Heeroo; Rangoon 8st 9lbs, Barrett; Hyder Beg 8st, A Hoyt; The Czar 7st 12lbs Yussuff; Bunsee 7st 9lbs, (cd. 7st 12lbs) Southall, Harry Johnson 7st 7lbs, Kuhn; Ghalyum 7st 5lbs. McGlone; Crown Prince 7st Bullock.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Regent; 4 to 1 Guinea Merchant; 6 to 1 Hyder Beg; 7 to 1 Roz-ez-Mulook and Harry Johnson, and tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Crown Prince bolted right round the course and to the 5 furlongs having to come back to the start when he and Guinea Merchant subsequently ran the long way back. St Hilarion was first away from Ghalyum, Harry Johnson and Hyder Beg, but at the six furlongs Ghalyum led Roz-el-Mulook and St. Hilarion, and at the half mile the order was Roz-el-Mulook with Ghalyum then Hyder Beg, Harry Johnson; a furlong later Rozelmulook led clear with Little Laffy outside and Regent coming handy in the straight Little Laffy drew level with the leader and going on held Regent comfortably by three lengths; one length and three lengths. Time—1 min. 57secs.

(Winner trained by Succaram.)

A WELTER PLATE.—First Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200 a welter handicap for horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1909. Distance, 7 furlongs.

Mr. G.K's Lovania 8st 5lbs....................Barrett 1
Mr Homi Billimoria's Bright Metal 8st. 4lbs. Brown 2
Mr G.K's Huka 9st 6lbs..........................Kuhn 3
Mr Avasia's Gallileo 10st. 7lbs. ....Evans 4.

Also Ran.—Cowslip 7st. 3lbs., Kamad.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Lovania and Bright Metal; 9 to 2 Gallileo; 5 to 1 Huka; 20 to 1 Cowslip.

The Race.—Lovania showed out from Bright Metal and Huka in a compact bunch; then they lined out Lovania leading Cowslip, Bright Metal and Huka, and this order remained with the four fairly well together till on entering the straight Cowslip was done and Bright Metal with Huka outside made their efforts but Lovania had something left in hand and won by a length; same distance between each of the next three. Time, 1min.—32secs.

(Winner trained by Greenhalgh.)

THE KARJAT PLATE:—First Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, and third 200, a high weight handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance, 6 furlongs

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Singer 7st 10lbs A. Fergusson 1
Mr. Oomer's Asroff 9st 4lbs ....Evans 2
Mr. Goculdass Jehangir 9st 11lbs ......A. Hoyt 3
Zamindar of Sivagiri's Zari 7st 4lbs..........Kamad 4

Also Ran:—Abdul Malik 9st 13lbs, Brown Majesty 9st 4lbs Mcglone; Minerva 8st 7lbs, Robinson; Prime Minister 7st 12lbs, Southall; Good Evening 6st 4lbs (cd. 6st. 10lbs.) Bennett.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Abdul Malik and Ashroff; 9 to 2 Singer; 6 to 1 Jehangir; 8 to 1 Minerva, and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—First to shew out were Singer and Good Evening, then the latter led Ashroff, Minerva, Singer and Abdul Malik, but at the three furlongs Abdul Malik and Ashroff went with a lead from Zari and Singer, and turning into the straight Ashroff was in front on the rails from Jehangir. At the distance Singer came outside and a hot finish saw him get up and win by a neck; a length and a half and three lengths. Time—1 min. 23 1-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

The totalizator-prices:—
First race win Rs. 24, Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 28.
Second race, win Rs. 47-8, Places Rs. 23-8. Rs. 17.
Third race, win Rs. 39-8, Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 13. Rs. 17.
Fourth race, win Rs. 19, Places Rs. 12, Rs. 17.
Fifth race, win Rs. 285, Places Rs. 49-8, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 31.
Sixth race, win Rs. 50 Places Rs. 13, Rs. 12.
Seventh race, win Rs. 48-8, Places Rs. 17-8, Rs. 25.

TRIANGULAR FOOTBALL.

Civilians vs. Military.

On Monday evening, the second match in the Triangular contest in aid of the Union Jack Club was held on the enclosed ground at the Cooperage, Bombay, which was once again gaily decorated. Another large crowd had collected to watch the game and the accompanying spectacular play by the R. Warwickshire Regt. Amongst those present were Major-General Swann, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and Lt.-Col. Vaughan Commanding the R. Warwicks. The band of the R. Warwickshires played an interesting selection of music from time to time during the proceedings, and during the half-time interval, the drums and bugles and fife band of the same regiment in full dress and preceded by the antelope of the Corps played a retreat while the gymnastic squad followed up an effective set piece with a clever display on the vaulting-horse in which a great variety of exercises was gone through without a hitch. Then another posed-group was given and the "horse" was once again crossed but this time endways. Then came another effective group from this remarkably well-trained team and the spectators showed their appreciation with cheers both for the gymnasts and the music of the drums, fifes and bugles.

The military team, as on Saturday, was composed of R. Warwicks and the R. G. A. Colaba and the Civilians of members of the Bombay Gymkhana and the Bombay F. C. The game was opened in a brisk and even manner neither side gaining any great advantage. Once the soldiers forced a corner, but the kick was cleared. After further uneventful play the Military began to press, but were held by the Civilian backs. A rush by the Civilian forwards was productive of a good defensive run by Kenney and up to this point neither Leary nor Walker in their respective goals had received any shots and play became even again until more clever defensive work was witnessed, the soldiers backs stopping a dangerous rush by their opponents' forward line. Soon before the interval McConaghey, the Military inside left, tested Walker with a low shot, but the latter held and cleared the ball. When half time was announced no score had been recorded.

In the second half, the soldiers put in the first attack, but an "offside" decision brought the ball toward Leary's charge and the Warwicks' goal-keeper kicked away. Play was once again level, but keener than in the first period. At last a free kick was awarded to the soldiers near their opponents' goal-mouth and McConaghey, who put in a well-judged shot, beat Walker. The Military forced a corner and from the kick a penalty-kick was awarded to the soldiers. Walker saved the kick cleverly and the ball went towards the garrison goal. Wilmot losing a chance of equalising. More level exchanges and then Findlay put in a good run for the Civilians testing Leary somewhat severely with a low shot. Leary cleared, but the Civiliens continued to press and after Leary had once again saved from the inside-left, he had anxious ten seconds during a melee in the goal mouth. At last the ball went behind and some straggling play followed until time proclaimed the Military team winners of the contest. Final score:

Military.............................. 1 goal.
Civilians.............................. nil.

After the game, Major-Gen. Swann, in an introductory speech, pointed out the advantage of the physical and moral training given by games in the Army and in life in general. He then referred to the object of the match—the Union Jack Club in Bombay—and thanked all for their attendance and interest in this object. He also stated that the thanks of all were due to the Secretaries, Messrs. Hogan and Parry for their indefatigable work in the arrangements and especially to the anonymous donor of the cup. Mrs. Vaughan then presented the trophies and cheers ended the proceedings.

W. I. T. C. AND BOOKMAKERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 2.

The Stewards of the Western India Turf Club have decided to abolish the bookmakers in the second enclosure at the coming Bombay racing season.

ST. MARY'S SPORTS.

The annual sports in connection with the St. Mary's School, Byculla, were held yesterday afternoon in the compound of the Institute, when a very large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the institute were present. A very interesting programme was presented and the band of the School played a selection of music. Several events of ordinary nature having been gone through a Musical Drill was held and the boys went through boxing, fencing, Indian club and other exercises. This was most appreciated and deservedly applauded. The preliminary heats were contested, and the finals and other events will be gone through this afternoon. The sports will be continued to-day at 4-30 p.m., and after the points have been totalled up prizes will be given away to the successful candidates.

DURAND FOOTBALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

Yesterday and to-day being sunny, absorbed the moisture caused by the heavy rainfall on the 30th to a great extent and improved the ground. This afternoon operations began with the unfinished match between the 5th Mountain Battery and K. O. Scottish Borderers, which had to be stopped on the 30th on account of rain. Play was of a very open character and each team had a fair share of aggressive work and at half-time there was no score. In the 2nd period the Battery pressed and Farrington, the outer-left, passed to Dunn, the inner left who scored. The Borderers made strenuous efforts to equalise and had two good shots at the goal but they were warded off; after two futile attempts by the Battery. Newmen then centred when Farrington drove it between the posts the Battery winning by two goals to nil.

The second match was between the Lancashires Fusiliers and the Gordon Highlanders. As the ball kicked off Loves passed it along and eventually Lark took possession and within a couple of minutes shot a goal. Soon after the Gordon's brought up the ball to the opposite end and tried and the ball slipping out of Goaly's hands was rolling into the goal when one of the backs rusheed up and saved. After this the Lancashires had the better of exchanges and Springs, the outer left, passed to Abbott, centre forward, who scored for the Lancashires, Loves continued pressing and won by 2 goals to nil.

These two matches complete the second round. Seven matches remain. Weather permitting, the semi-finals will be played on the 5th and the final on the 7th.

Sprinting was between 4th King's Royal Rifles and South Lancashires, the former winning easily.

CRICKET IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, October 2.

Mr. Framji Patel and his team of cricketers visited Ganeshkhind to-day to play against the home team composed of the pick of those who have not exactly shared in cricket this season. Only one innings was played the visitors winning by a narrow margin of 35 runs:—

PATEL'S ELEVEN.

Driver b Southey	22
Chothia c Southey b Greig ...	52
Vithal st Curtis b Sher Khan ...	19
Warden c and b Sher Khan ...	2
Chinoy b Sher Khan	19
Putell b Sonthep	1
Tyabji c Sher Khan b Southey ...	0
Wacha b Southey	18
Umrigrar l. b. w. Sher Khan ...	4
Barodawala b Southey... ...	3
Bhatwadekar not out	0
Extras	5
Total	146.

GANESH KHIND.

Captain Davies b Bhatwedekar ...	1
Captain Lucas b Wacha ...	1
Captain Greenwell l. b. w. Vacha ...	6
Sher Khan b Bhatwedekar ...	8
Major Greig, not out	47
Col. Cadell l. b. w. Wacha ...	7
Edwards b Wacha	0
Col. Rosher b Driver	20
Curtis b Wacha	2
Col. Perkins b Bhatwadekar ...	7
Extras	4
Total.	111

P. & O. C. C. vs. B. I. M. C. C.

This match was played on the Oval on Sunday and resulted in a win for the P. and O. by 4 runs.

B. I. M.

Captain Houghton, c Barnes, b Pai V D	0
Carey, c Janion, b Paes R V	7
Wasker, b Paes R V	5
Sk Rahim, b Pai V D... ...	6
Edroos, c Gujanan, b Paes ...	4
Lynch, c Pai V D b Paes R V ...	0
Collins, c Standage, b Pai V D...	15
Drake, b Paes R V	1
Tronsdall, not out	3
Strond, b Paes R V	0
Stradily, b Paes R V	0
Extras	11
Total	52

P. & O. C. C.

Pai V D, c Lynch, b Edroos ...	0
Paes R V, b Edroos	7
Janion E E, b Edroos	11
Gujanan R, c and b Edroos ...	8
Standage H E, l b w, b Edroos...	13
Barnes B D, c Stradley, b Edroos	7
R Pereira, c and b Edroos ...	0
Kemp K Mc I, not out ...	9
Stephen H N, run out ...	2
Redker M B, b Edroos ...	1
Phadnie B, b Wasker... ...	0
Extras	4
Total	57

P. & O. Co vs. NATIONAL BANK.

This match was played on the Oval on Saturday and resulted in an easy win for the P. and O. by 49 runs.

P. & O. C. C.

Pai V D, not out	45
Paes R V, c Dalvi, b Sequeira ...	4
Valen A V, b Sequeira ...	0
Gujanan R, b Sequeira ...	7
Baines B D, b Edeker... ...	3
Standage H E, c Crawford, b Pereira	10
DeSouza J, c Hegde, b Edeker ...	2
Pereira R ...	Did not bat.
Joshi M D ...	Did not bat.
Fernandes Jos. ...	Did not bat.
Souza Mr Alex ...	Did not bat.
Extras...	5
Total	76

NATIONAL BANK C. C.

Raja, c Joshi, b Pai V D ...	3
Sequeira, c DeSouza, b Pai V D ...	2
Dalvi Shamrao, run out ...	4
Crawford, c Paes, b DeSouza J ...	7
Menezes, c Pereira, b DeSouza J ...	2
Hegde G B, b Pai V D ...	2
Bhomise, c Valen, b Paes ...	1
Edeker, c Joshi, b Standage ...	0
Lisbon, c Barnes, b Standage ...	2
Pereira, b Standage ...	2
Kerker, not out ...	0
Extras	2
Total	27

THE SZECHUAN RAILWAY.

According to reports published in the native Press, as well as references made by foreign newspapers, the agitation in the province of Szechuan against the railway loan and, in a minor degree, the railway state-ownership has reached an acute stage already. That the Government is alive to the gravity of the situations, is evident from the Cabinet conferences on the subject that have taken place during the last few days. In spite of repeated injunctions sent to Viceroy Chao Erh-feng, desiring him to persuade the people to be reasonable, matters seem to have drifted from bad to worse. The Cabinet has decided to summon Tuan Fang to Peking to confer with Sheng Kung-pao for some means of satisfying the people. The Government is very angry with Chao Erh-feng who will be denounced to the Throne by the Cabinet as soon as the agitation shall have cooled down.

From Chengtu we learn that the scholars and merchants, finding a simple strike useless, have advocated more drastic. measures namely, the dissolution of schools and the dispersal of traders. H E. Chao has secretly requested the neighbouring provinces to send reinforcements of troops to his succour, so as to be prepared for emergencies. But on the other hand, he has assured the gentry that he will die in the cause of the railway for the people, if their contention should prove fruitless, provided they all avoid violence.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

The weather has been dry except in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Burma coast and the south of the Peninsula. The conditions are very slightly disturbed over the north of the Bay, but no storm of importance has yet formed. The principal amounts are:—Diamond Island, Jalpaiguri and Cuttack report one inch; and Cochin and Trivandrum, one and a half. The forecast shows no change.

A Welcome shower of rain fell in and round Mysore on Saturday night. The weather since then has been cloudy and pleasant. Another shower fell last night between 7 and 8 o'clock.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 2nd OCTOBER.

Hansi.—Looks like clearing up. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes. Cotton plants showing bolls and want fine weather.

Mooltan—Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton picking partially begun.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and crop prospects improving. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls.

Amraoti.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Khamgaon.—No further rain expected. Dew fall insufficient. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening and crop estimate ten annas. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Rain so far insufficient for agricultural purposes. Cotton plants want more rain.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and showing bolls. Cotton plants' flowering advanced in some places.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. No further rain expected. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flowers.

Barsi.—Sometimes cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants healthy, in flower and buds but want more rain. Cotton smaller area sown this year and crop estimate four annas. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Sholapur.—Sometimes cloudy, but no rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Hubli.—Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Bellary.—Showery. Has every appearance of a continued fall.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 2ND OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 2nd October, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the extreme eastern districts and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess in the north Punjab; the minimum is above normal at Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect except at Allahabad; night temperature is normal at Jhansi and Agra and in excess at other stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Kotah and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess at Bikaner and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is generally equal to the average. Day temperature is mormal in West Central India and on the Gujarat and Kathiawar Coasts and in excess elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded Humidity is approximately normal. Maximum temperature is in excess in the western half of the division; the minimum is in excess in the north-eastern and south-eastern ndistricts.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded as Sholapur and Bijapur and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess; the minimum is also above normal at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Conditions are slightly unsettled off Colombo. Fairly heavy rain has fallen at this station and at Cochin. Over the rest of the reporting area rainfall has decreased, Bangalore and Cuddapah being the only stations reporting precipitation of importance.

Local rain is likely in Madras, Deccan, south Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar. A few showers may possibly occur in south-west Madras.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ON MIRRORS.

Since the days when Narcissus lost his life in the stream in the endeavour to enjoy to the full reflection of his own image, the mirror in some shape or form has held its own among the necessaries of life. Human vanity is one of the factors of existence which can invariably be reckoned on, and no doubt one of the first things that primitive man was called upon to provide was a looking-glass for his wife. A due sense of the fitness of things has always ensured that all possible arts should be lavished on these adjuncts to the beautiful, and even the earliest specimens show some rude attempt towards ornamentation. Some of the most exquisite reliefs in figures and animals handed down to us from the Greeks and Romans are to be found decorating the backs of the mirrors of polished steel, used by their womenkind.

DEATH OF THE OVERMANTEL.

I am not here concerned, however, says a mail week correspondent, with the hand-mirror, important though it is in connection with the decorative arts. The wall-mirror, though a later development, plays an even more prominent part in the furnishing of the home, and one which affects every room in the house. We are now in process of emerging from that painful period when the mirror proper was ousted by the overmantel with its brackets for vases and its scraps of glass scattered over its meaningless decorations; the same epoch saw the vogue for those enormous mirrors displayed, as a rule, over console tables, and whose vast acreage was surrounded by a narrow gilt frame entirely out of proportion to it. The mirror, as an article of individual beauty (and not as our parents were too prone to regard it, as merely a medium for reflection and for enlarging the apparent size of the room) is coming into its own again. Interest is rapidly reviving in the beautiful mirror-frames which past generations have left us, and which are so diverse in their general style and character as to leave an extremely wide field for selection. We have to thank King James I for the introduction into this country of the silver mirror frame, a fashion borrowed from France. The metal is usually elaborately hammered and pierced, the workmanship being shown up by a background and mouldings of ebony. Others are repousse cupids and amoretti being a favourite form of decoration. Many of these exquisite mirrors formed part of the luxurious toilet-sets characteristic of the seventeenth century, and may be used with the most delightful effect on the dressing-table of to-day.

MARQUETERIE FRAMES.

The reign of William III. saw the advent of the Dutch element in furniture, and the beginning of the rage for inlaid woods and marqueterie of all kinds. The style was, of course, applied to the mirror and often with the happiest results. The inlay was usually carried out in light woods on a ground of walnut veneer, the sides and base being severely ractangular in form and the top being surmounted by a triangular piece of carving and inlay. These marqueterie mirrors vary very much in the quality of their decoration, many erring on the side of over-elaboration, and lacking that reticence which is so vital a part of decorative art. Those frames, in which the groundwork is almost entirely obscured by ornamentation are to be avoided equally with those in which the inlay is of the over-elaborate type that can only be adequately described as "squirming." An ideal Dutch mirror frame is one in which the deep tones of the walnut are relieved by a dainty group of conventionalised tulips in the centre of the sides and base, while a delicate design of birds and leaves adorns the top.

QUEEN ANNE STYLES.

To turn now to the period of Queen Anne (that most prolific era in furnishing, associated with the name of a sovereign by no means distinguished for the soundness of her taste in that direction), we find greater simplicity of treatment the increased appreciation of undecorated surfaces, the reintroduction of gilded carving and a simple sort of fret saw ornament. Much of the gilt carving is heightened with plaster-work beneath the gilding, and, the effect is somewhat flamboyant, but time has so dulled the brightness of the gold in many cases as to make the use of these frames quite acceptable in an ordinary sitting-room. An interesting Chippendale mirror, somewhat in the rococo manner, shows a curious combination of Chinese, Gothic and French details, the top being ornamented in the Chinese icicle design, the sides with Gothic tracery, and the base with Louis XVI scrolls. The gilt girandoles, with their sconces for candles, have great charm; they accord excellently with the ribbon back chairs of the same period. One of the most common types of the eighteenth century mirrors is, of course, the oblong walnut variety ornamented with a simple decoration of carved wood that gives the effect of having been cut by a fret saw. Inset into the woodwork of the top is often an eagle's head gilded. Such mirrors are frequently to be picked up quite inexpensively, but it is as well in these cases to examine carefully into the condition of the wood, as walnut is an extremely perishable material, and when once allowed to fall into bad condition is by no means easy to repair.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 16th September.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earngs. for week ending 16th Sept. 1911......				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. Ry. System...	2791·34	1087600	10161484	11249084
A.-D.-C. Ry......	125·66	35900	340217	376117
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	2800	21051	23851
Total...	2957·29	1126300	10522752	11649052
Earninggs for correspg. 7 days ending 16th Sept. 1910				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. R. System ...	2783·93	1002585	9298178	10300766
A.-D.-C. Ry. ...	125·66	26891	300669	327560
B.-K. Ry.........	40·29	1873	19990	21863
Total	2949·88	1031349	9618837	10650186
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R. Incg. I. M. R. System	+ 7·41	+ 85015	+ 863306	+ 948321
A. D. C. R.	......	+ 9009	+ 39545	+ 48557
Baran-Kotah R.	......	+ 927	+ 1061	+ 1988

Note.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st July

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th September on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week..........	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 2,20,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 3,74,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	298	436	8	742
For previous 10 weeks of half year	15,57,000	22,37,000	40,500	38,34,500
Total for 11 weeks	17,07,000	24,57,000	44,500	42,08,500
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,50,057	2,17,600	3,600	3,71,257
Per mile of Ry...	298	431	7	736
Total to corresponding date...	16,48,730	20,94,479	45,266	37,88,475

Increase for the week ....Rs. 2,743
Do. to date ....Rs. 4,20,025

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th September on 1,773·33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 1,70,000	Rs. 2,20,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 3,97,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	6	124	4	224
For previous 10 weeks of half year	22,32,000	24,22,000	70,800	47,24,800
Total for 11 week	24,02,000	26,42,000	77,800	51,21,800
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,97,006	1,90,800	8,470	3,96,276
Per mile of Ry..	111	107	5	223
Total to corresponding date...	24,69,76	22,55,686	79,700	48,05,147

Increase for the week ....Rs. 724
Do. to date ....Rs. 3,16,653

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th Sept. on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week........	Rs. 13,000	Rs. 25,000	Rs.	Rs. 38,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	3	74	......	112
For previous 10 weeks of half year	1,25,000	2,35,700	......	3,60,700
Total for 11 weeks	1,38,000	2,60,700	......	3,98,700
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,850	14,11	......	34,963
Per mile of Ry..	61	4	......	103
Total to corresponding date...	1,85,308	1,03,440	1,079	2,89,827

Increase for the week ....Rs. 3,037
Do. to date........................Rs. 1,03,878

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BY THE WAY.

PROPAGANDA BY SWIMMING.

One of the most remarkable political meetings on record is described in a Paris contemporary as having taken place at Riga. The Letts Socialists desired to hold a meeting. The Riga police expressed an opposite view, and then the contest began in reality. It was brains versus determination. Wherever the Socialists determined to pitch their camp the police checkmated them. At last one of the Socialists conceived a brilliant idea. He circularised the members of his organisation to have a kind of swimming match. Of course, the competitors were the orators. They went in to the water and the assemblage stood around. Then swimmer after swimmer delivered a speech and invited questions from those on land. It is claimed that the meeting was a great success.

MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS ON TRAINS.

There has been inaugurated upon the Carlsbad-Podwoloczyska Railway, a medical service which will enable travellers to and from Carlsbad to have attention from qualified surgeons en route should occasion demand. There is also fitted up on these trains a pharmacy replete with every modern appliance. By order of the Austrian Minister of Railways only practitioners possessing a knowledge of French, German, and Polish will be allowed to practice on the trains. To begin with the medical service trains, will be run bi-weekly. If the experiment proves a success they will be run more frequently.

SEAL'S FIGHT WITH A SHARK.

Two boats of the Kilbrannan Sound fishing fleet, when about two miles off the south-west coast of Arran recently were the witnesses of a fight between a large shark and a seal. A shot was fired at the shark, which did not, however, release its prey until it had consumed part of its lower quarters. Scared by the splashing of oars, it then swam away. The seal was taken on board one of the boats and killed.

MICHAELMAS DAISIES.

These, like phloxes and similar herbaceous plants, have suffered to a great extent in the tropical heat experienced this season. Now that the summer is waning and both nights and days grow cooler, there is some promise (says the "Garden") a Home contemporary, of autumn flowers; but up to the present Michaelmas daisies, or perennial asters—call them which we will—have been almost a failure in many districts. Even when the plants have withstood the drought, it has been sad to observe how short has been the duration of the flowers. The plants are much dwarfer than usual, and the flowers on opening quickly pass away to produce heads of seeds.

DECLINE IN LADY MEDICAL STUDENTS.

The number of women in medicine is decreasing, according to the "Journal of the American Medical Association," which publishes a report on medical education in the last year. In that time there were 680 women studying medicine, a decrease of 227 below 1910, and a decrease of 241 below 1909. The percentage of all medical students was 3·4 as compared with 4.2 last year. There were 159 women graduates this year, or 3·7 per cent. of all raduates. In 1910, there were 907 women students d 157 graduates, while in 1909, there were 921 men students and 162 graduates.

GREATEST RAILROAD SYSTEM.

n point of magnitude the railroad system of the ited States is the greatest, consisting of 2,424,478 es, with Russia, Germany, France, and Great tain following in the order named, but in the mber of passengers carried per year Great Britain ds the list, followed by Germany, United States, ce, and Russia. Great Britain has the greatest ber of passenger cars, with Germany following, ed States third, France fourth, and Russia last, it must be remembered that the carrying pacity of the coaches of the United States is greater. The lines of the United States haul twice as much freight as England, with Germany, Russia, and France following. The United States also excels in the number of freight cars.

BEES AS MESSENGERS.

It is being urged as a practical plan that bees be used to carry messages in time of war in place of carrier pigeons. By the aid of photography, it is now possible to reduce a message occupying a full sheet of paper down to the size of a pinhead. Such tiny messages could be glued to the back of a bee, and as these insects have the homing instinct a carrier service might be established which the bullets of the enemy could not reach. After being received the tiny messages would be enlarged by photography so as to be easily read. This is an excellent suggestion, but who is going to dress the bees?

NEW USES FOR GYROSCOPE.

The gyroscope, for many years a mysterious toy, has been receiving practical recognition recently at the hands of the world's inventors. Applied to a camera for taking moving pictures, the "Philadelphia Record" says it enables the operator to dispense entirely with the use of the tripod. The camera is simply held as an ordinary instruments of this character, and the rapidly-revolving wheel of the gyroscope steadies it so that there is no perceptible motion. This greatly enlarges the field of the moving picture, as scenes of busy streets may be reproduced without attracting crowds of onlookers, which mar the results on the film. The gyroscope built in the chassis of an automobile is said to be a remedy for skidding and, used in connection with the mariner's compass, it enables the vessel to be sailed much closer to her course.

HOW TO HOLD A CIGAR.

There is only one right way to hold a cigar, that is if the smoker has an especially easy chair in which he is liable to fall asleep while enjoying the fragrant weed. Mr. John H. Starbuck told about it at recent meeting of opticians in Springfield, Mass, according to "Popular Mechanics." If one holds a cigar between the first and second fingers, the act of falling asleep will invariably cause the hold to become relaxed, and the cigar will drop from the fingers, to the imminent danger of the clothes or the carpet. That is how not to do it. But if the seductive roll be held between the second and third finger, the cigar would still be found safely grasped in the hand even if the sleeper did not wake up until the "morning after."

THE "PHYSIC WELL" OF BARNET.

Barnet Fair week, by bringing some welcome showers, has, says a London correspondent, once more vindicated those weather-wise Londoners who have a proverb that it always rains upon this anniversary. Apart from the famous fair, Barnet has other claims to celebrity, though the great battle of the Wars of the Roses was not fought here, as all historians assert, but in the neighbouring Middlesex parish of Hadley. The spot where Warwick, the puissant "king-maker," fell is conjecturally marked by two trees. On Barnett Common, where the battle was not fought, is a chalybeate spring, the virtues of which have been extolled by Old Fuller in his "Worthies," and by Pepys, the Diarist. This must have been the only endowed spa in Europe, for about 1687, a London alderman left a yearly sum for maintenance of the "Physic Well of Barnet."

MARK TWAIN'S FORTUNE.

Mark Twain, it seems, left nearly £100,000 one way or another. By the terms of his will, which was made two years ago, he bequeathed his entire state to his sole surviving daughter, Mrs. Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch, the wife of the famous musician. It is to be judged, perhaps, that much of the Mark Twain fortune was made out of investments, as to which he had the advice of the shrewdest financial heads in America. Nevertheless, as the "Book Monthly" points out, it is a lot of money this for him to leave, especially when one remembers that he paid off the heavy debts of a publishing company in which he was interested and which came to grief.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 75, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

MEN AND MATTERS.

M. STOLYPIN'S CAREER.

The Russian Premier was born in Germany 50 years ago. After taking a science degree at St. Petersburg University' he entered the bureaucracy and served for four years in the Ministry of Agriculture. He then retired to the country, and spent some years in the management of his estates. It was not until 1899 that his name again came before the public, the nobility of his province choosing him as their Marshal in that year. His abilities at once attracted notice he soon received a provincial Governorship, and in 1906 was called to the Ministry of the Interior, which he left two months later to take up the Premiership.

MR. CECIL RALEIGH.

When he was examined before the Censorship Committee, Mr. Cecil Raleigh remarked that "virtue triumphant was his livelihood." He belongs, therefore, to the happy ending school of dramatic art which aims at an audience leaving the theatre with an appetite for supper, and he always caters for his public with success. He has written novels in collaboration with another well-known caterer, Sir Joseph Lyons, whose seat at Cadby Hall is well-known to the public.

THE NEW PROFESSOR.

By accepting the Chair of Humanity at Aberdeen Professor Souter returns to his old University, which he left first to study at Cambridge and then to teach at Oxford. This is the second time that Aberdeen has recaptured him, for he returned there as a Lecturer after taking his Cambridge degree. While there he co-operated with another scholar in editing a book of Livy, but his real chance came when he went to Mansfield, and took up the study of patriotic and pseudo-patriotic writings. Mr. Souter is a young man to be appointed to an important chair. He was 38 in August.

THE AERO-HYDROPLANE.

There is a story of an American lady who had a rosewood piano. It was provided with a plush cover to protect the rosewood and a linen cover to protect the plush. The British Admiralty appears to work on similar lines. There is now at Barrow an aero-hydroplane to attend on the naval airship, and a steam launch to attend on the hero-hydroplane. The papers, however, make no mention of a rowing boat to attend on the steam launch.

PRESIDENT'S TAFT'S BIRTHDAY.

President Taft was 54 on Friday of mail week. He comes of a political family, his father having been a member of President Grant's Cabinet, but he himself took to law and but for Mr. Roosevelt's persuasion might now have been a member of the Supreme Court. His first political appointment was to the Governorship of the Philippine Islands ten years ago. In 1904 he became Secretary for War, combining this office for a time with the provisional Governorship of Cuba. He became President in 1909, and is expected to stand again next year.

THE EDMONDTON ELECTION.

One of the hottest fights in the Canadian campaign was waged at Edmondton, Alberta, about the person of Mr. Oliver, the Minister of the Interior. It was somehow discovered that Mr. Oliver had received a private election contribution of 69,000 dollars. The public suspected graft, and Mr. Oliver, who is a man of the very highest reputation, at once courted a full inquiry. Unfortunately the inquiry had not been concluded when the dissolution came, and and Mr. Borden has laid stress on the fact that the Government is going to the country without having first cleared the honour of one of its leading members.

SOCIALISM IN INDIA.

The "Westminster Gazette" is gleeful over the discovery that the Indian Government are actully going to tax the landowners of Calcutta. It may further suprise and delight our Radical friends to know that, generally speaking, the land of India belongs to the State, and that most of its revenues are derived from land taxes. In fact, India is the ideal example of the working of the land tax theories of the two Mr. Georges. The Socialists should love the Government of India (which also owns the railways), yet, strange to say, they are always telling us that the Indian people, the tenants of the State, are the most unhappy, the poorest, and the most hardly used of men.

A POSSIBLE SOLUTION.

According to the "West India Committee Circular," one need not be seriously, alarmed at Sir William Ramsay's predictions regarding the exhaustion of coal in England. That excellent monthly reminds one that mineral oil is much cheaper than coal as a source of power, even after the cost of transport has been paid; and the increasing use of oil may indefinitely postpone the evil day when the industries of England decay through the lack of coal.

TRINIDAD OIL.

In this connection it may be viewed with gratification that the oilfields of Trinidad are becoming working actualities. No less than 8,000,000 gallons have been shipped in the last three months by one of the companies, and although the rest of the industry is not in so advanced a state, the practical utilisation of the oil potentialities of the island apprently is merely a question of time, and, we need hardly say, of capital. The oil wells of the island are believed to be practically inexhaustible.

A LITERARY EVENTS.

A publishing firm announces the following:—"'Us, And Our Empire,' by Miss Amy Le Feuvre, is announced for early publication. The story is a sequel to the popular 'Us, And Our Donkey,' published by the same house." The author has evidently realised that Napoleon's famous description of the British Army as "lions led by asses" applies with equal force to the rulers of the realm on which the sun never sets.

HON. J. TERENCE FITZMAURICE.

The Hon. J. FitzMaurice, whose impending marriage is announced, is the uncle of the Earl of Orkney and the son of a former peer. Seventy-five years of age and a widower, Mr. FitzMaurice volunteered for service in the Crimea, but arrived after the armistice. He had previously seen service as a "middy" in the Burmese war of 1852, and later acted as Inspector-General of Prisons in Ceylon. Out of seven holders of the earldom, three have been ladies, and the next in succession at present is an eight-year-old girl, the only daughter of the present Earl. The title was conferred upon a noted military commander who fought with distinction on the Protestant side in the wars between James II. and William III. in Ireland.

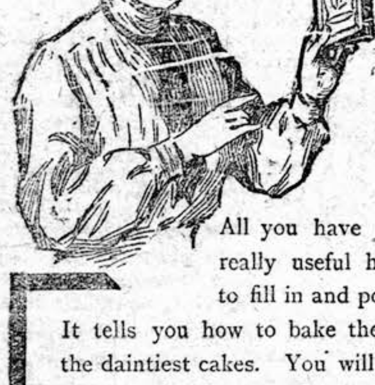
MR. ARTHUR LEE'S ACTION.

Apropos of Mr. Arthur Lee's action in returning his £400 Parliamentary salary to the ratepayers, many members in the old days of paid representatives were aggrieved when docked of what they held to be their due. Arthur Hall, of Grantham, the first translator of Homer into the English language, was a very hot-tempered instance. He quarelled first with the public on account of privilege, then with the Parliament itself, and got expelled. He libelled them, and was put in prison; abused the Judge who condemned him; and lastly, attacked his constituents, because they would not pay him wages after his expulsion. In 1581, Arthur Hall engaged in a deadly feud with Mr. Anthony Thorold who challenged him to a duel. But the fiery member was as punctilious as he was pugnacious, and refused the combat, because his adversary was an old man.

CHEAP OYSTERS.

The oyster swallower of the past had a long course for little money. In the eighteenth century the diner could pick them off street barrows at a shilling a peck. And good ones at that. Here, for instance, is a typical market announcement of the period: Thomas West gives notice, that all persons who have occasion for the Choicest of Oysters, called Colchester Oysters may be supplied for this season with the largest pick's Fat and Green for 3s. a Barrel. And this same Thomas West was also prepared to supply other good brands—Wellfattened—for 1s. 8d. a barrel. Pickled oysters, too, were imported from Jersey at a rate of 1s. 8d. a hundred. Swift boasted to Stella that "Lord Masham made me go home with him to-night to eat boiled oysters," and at these rates a guest might be sure of plenty at humbler tables than Lord Masham's.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.



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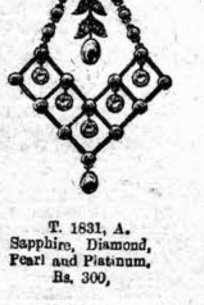

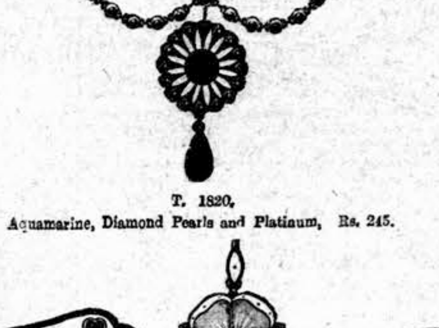

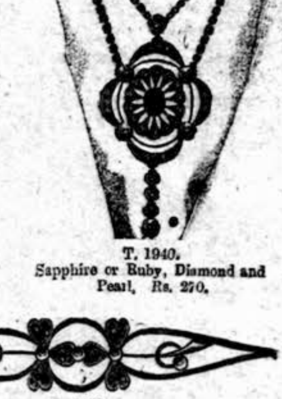

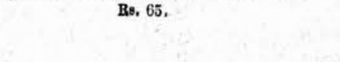

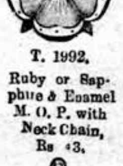

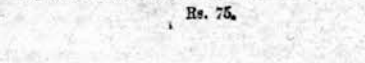

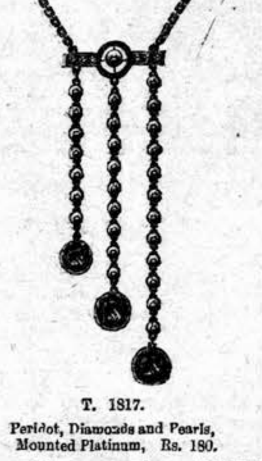

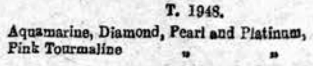

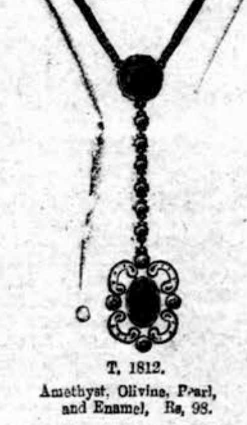

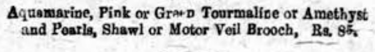

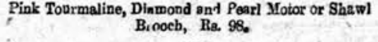

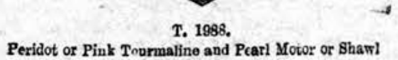

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T. 1940.
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T. 3310.
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T. 1992.
Ruby or Sapphire & Enamel M. O. P. with Neck Chain, Rs. 43.

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Aquamarine and Pearl Shawl or Motor Veil Brooch, Rs. 75.

T. 1948.
Aquamarine, Diamond, Pearl and Platinum, Rs. 105.
Pink Tourmaline " " " 105.

T. 1950.
Aquamarine, Pink or Green Tourmaline or Amethyst and Pearls, Shawl or Motor Veil Brooch, Rs. 85.

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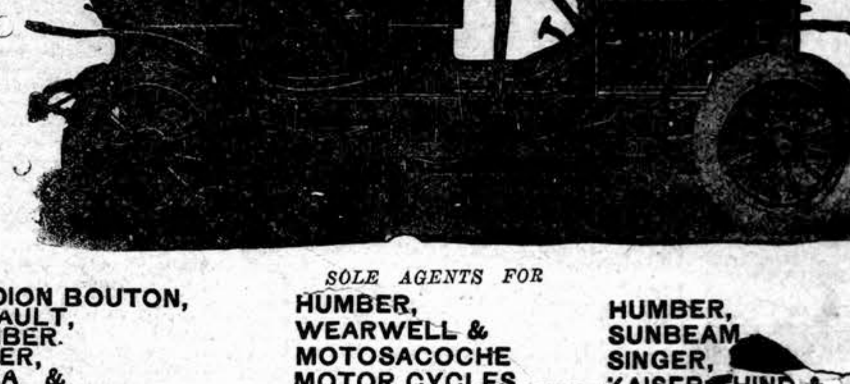

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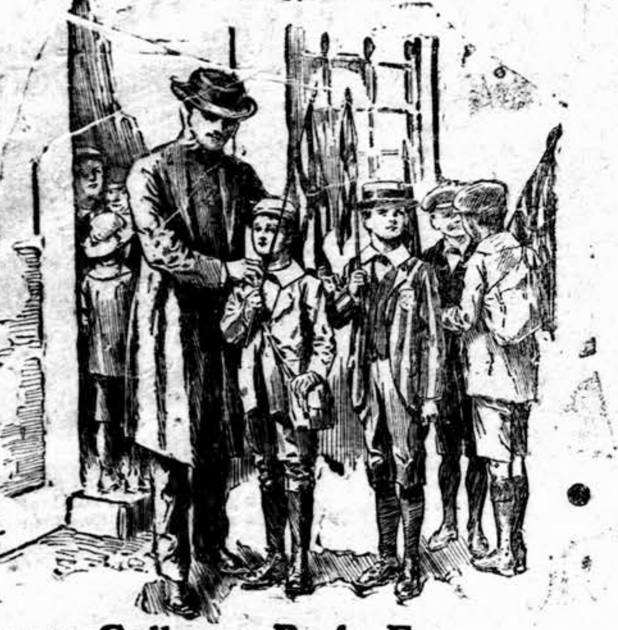
A Clergyman



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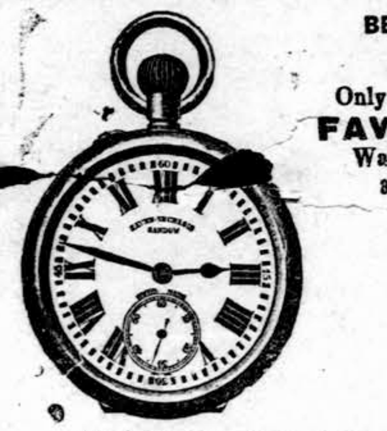

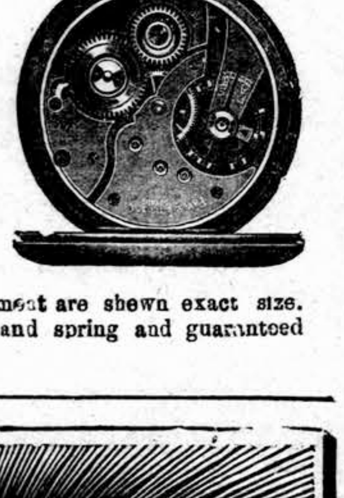

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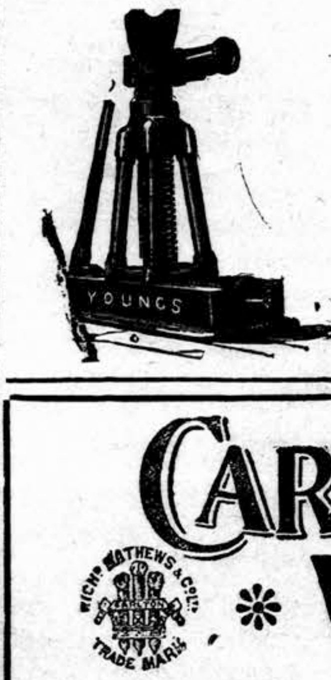

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CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 13 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

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